

SPANISH FLEET IS DESTROYED.

Great Work Performed Yesterday by Sampson's Guns.

Cervera's Vessels All Sent to the Bottom Except One Warship, the Christobal Colon.

The Guns from the Spanish Fleet Did Awful Execution Shelling the American Troops During Saturday's Engagement.

Sampson's Instructions from the Department to Find and Destroy Cervera's Fleet Have Been Carried Out to the Letter--Great Rejoicing All Over the Nation Over the Achievements of Amer- ica's Valiant Heroes.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 4.—The following has just been given out by the secretary of the navy:

Playa, via Haiti, 3:15 p. m. Siboney, July 3.—The fleet under the command of admiral Sampson offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet; not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 1:30 this morning. At two o'clock the last ship, Christobal Colon, had run ashore fifty miles west of Santiago and has let

down her colors. Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss will probably be several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. We have about 1,300 prisoners, including admiral Cervera. The man killed was Geo. H. Ellis.

SAMPSON.

DEWEY

Sends a Fourth of July Gift.

He Says the Troops Have Arrived and Captured the Ladrone Islands on the Way Over.

They Also Took in a Spanish Vessel, Which Surrendered Without a Fight, Because They Were Out of Food and Ammunition.

Special to Times-Democrat.

New York, July 4.—The Evening Journal, in a special dispatch from Cavite, via Hong Kong, gives this description of the capture of the Ladrone Islands: "The Charleston arrived at Gaujan on the morning of June 20. She found nothing in the harbor of San Ignacio de Agana. She steamed south to the bay of San Luis Dapra, entered it and fired twelve shots at Fort Santa Cruse. The fort made no reply to the bombardment. The Charleston was boarded by Spanish officials of the Ladrone Islands, who professed entire ignorance of war existing between Spain and the United States. They were made prisoners and shortly afterward released on parole, promising that the Spanish governor of the island, Senor Juan Marino, would come to the ship. Governor Marino surrendered and he and his staff were made prisoners and taken aboard the Charleston. Captain Glass took the flag of Fort Santa Cruse as a prize. In the afternoon of June 21 the garrison of the island surrendered with their arms. All the native soldiers were released, but fifty privates were held. The affairs of the island were left in charge of Francis Portusach, the only American citizen there. The American flag is over the islands. Admiral Dewey is much pleased at the arrival of the troops. The troops began landing immediately. Cavite arsenal having been put in order for their accommodation.

ONE MORE BOAT

Now Held by Admiral Dewey--Guam, of the Ladrone Islands, Captured by the Charleston.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, June 4.—The following telegram came this morning dated Hong Kong, via Cavite, July 1.—To the secretary of the navy.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guam, of the Ladrone Islands, June 21. No resistance was offered. Eight Spanish officials and a garrison of six officers and 54 men were brought to Manila June 20. The Spanish gunboat Leyte came out near Manila and surrendered to us, having exhausted her ammunition and food repelling the attacks by the insurgents. It had on board 52 officers and 94 men, naval and military.

Dewey.

U. S. TROOPS

Capture Telephone Station.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 4.—Col. Allen, U. S. signal officer in Cuba, cabled Gen. Greely to day that the telephone station at San Juan had been captured, and that our troops are using it.

General Linares Wounded.

Madrid, July 4.—Captain General Diano reports to the government, under date of July 1, that the Americans have taken San Juan and that the Spaniards were able to save their artillery, though half their troops were placed hors du combat. General Linares was severely wounded in the left arm and relinquished his command. El Caney is also conceded lost. The Spanish losses were heavy.

Not Telling Everything.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Alger, when asked what course was to be pursued in view of General Shafter's report of the condition at Santiago, said that the government did not intend to make any of its plans public and give the enemy an opportunity of knowing what was intended. It is understood that General Shafter will at once receive instructions.

They Fought a Draw.

Washington, July 4.—General Miles says the result at Santiago appears to be a drawn battle. He also said that the withdrawal of General Shafter to the highlands of Siboney, near the sea, would be temporary, enabling the troops to rest and prepare for future work. General Shafter would probably give up El Caney and the plain not far from Santiago.

May Have Been Private.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Alger received a cable dispatch Sunday. After opening and reading it he would not say from whom it was nor from where it had been sent. He also said he had nothing to give out at present.

SHAFTER SICK.

He Is Suffering From Heat Prostration and Has Eaten Nothing for Four Days.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 4.—A telegram received at the war department from Shafter says that he has been suffering from heat prostration and had been unable to eat anything for four days. The war department has been informed that Wheeler is very much better.

Not All Made Public.

Washington, July 4.—All of General Shafter's dispatches were not made public for reasons of expediency. It is understood he will withdraw to the hills near the sea and await reinforcements, which will be sent as soon as possible. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is now busy arranging for transportation.

An Official Denial.

Berlin, July 4.—The Wolf news bureau has issued an official denial of the statement that Germany, France and Russia have reached an understanding relative to the Philippine islands and that an international congress will be held when the Spanish-American war is over similar to the Berlin congress of 1878, so far as Germany is concerned. The statement thus denied was published in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Just Like France.

Berlin, July 4.—German public opinion and the German press, which are not always identical, are now thoroughly awakened to the inconvenience of the position in which German policy has been placed by unfortunate articles on the subject of the Philippines. The papers are now trying to explain the matter away.

Where Are The Troops?

Hongkong, July 4.—The British steamer Esmeralda, which left Manila June 28, has arrived here. She reports that the American reinforcements had not arrived at the time she left Manila. The situation there, according to the Esmeralda's report, was unchanged.

Spaniards Are Busy.

Gibraltar, July 4.—Ten thousand Spanish troops and 300 civilians are employed on the defenses of Algeciras, on the west side of the bay of Gibraltar. It is reported that the Spanish forces in this district will be raised to 25,000 men.

More Ships Arriving.

Cairo, July 4.—It is rumored here that more Spanish ships are arriving at Port Said.

Major Dominguez Killed.

Havana, July 4.—Major Dominguez was killed in the fighting at El Caney.

The Weather.

For West Virginia.—Showers and thunder storms; cooler; westerly winds.
For Ohio.—Showers and thunder storms; cooler; fresh northwesterly winds.
For Indiana.—Fair; warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

NATION'S HEROES

Remembered by a Grateful People.

Sampson To-day Was Made a Commodore by the President.

Other Born Soldiers Given Merited Promotion--A Fourth of July that Will Go Down into History as the Most Celebrated of the Century.

Washington, July 4.—The President sent the following telegram to Sampson:

Executive Mansion, Washington. To admiral Sampson, Playa Del Este. You have grateful congratulation of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the American navy, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

WM. MCKINLEY.

Washington, July 4.—The President sent to the senate to-day the following nominations: Navy—Capt. Wm. T. Sampson to be commodore in the navy. Other appointments were: Lieutenant (junior grade), Harry A. Field to be a lieutenant in the navy. Ensign Albert L. Norton to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the navy. Lieutenant-commander William S. Cowles to be a commander in the navy. Commodore Frederick V. McNair to be rear admiral in the navy. Commander Francis W. Dickens to be captain in the navy.

Washington, July 4.—The following dispatch has been sent to Sampson by secretary Long: "The secretary of the navy sends you, and every officer and man of your fleet, remembering equally your dead comrades, the grateful acknowledgment of your heroism and success and all honor to the brave. You have maintained the honor of the American navy."

JOHN D. LONG.

SANTIAGO

Given Until Tuesday Noon

In Which to Surrender to General Shafter Before He Bombards It.

The Time Was Given Upon the Request of Foreign Consuls in Order to Remove Women and Children.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 4.—The war department has posted the following from Shafter: "News of the Spanish fleet's destruction reached the front during a truce. The regimental band played 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town to-night,' with men cheering from one end of the line to the other. Although soaked with rain all were happy."

Another message from Shafter states that the Spaniards decline to surrender Santiago and he has given them until Tuesday noon before he bombards the town. The time granted is at the request of the foreign consuls, to permit them to remove the women and children.

SURRENDERED.

The American Troops Are Now on All Land Sides of Santiago.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 4.—This dispatch was received at war department, Playa del Este, July 4, '98. Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, July 8. To-night my lines completely surround the town from bay on north to point on San Juan river, to railroad to the city. Pando, I find, to-night, is some distance and will not get into Santiago.

SHAFTER.

Why Do They Celebrate?

London, July 4.—The Daily Mail, commenting editorially upon the fact that, "for the first time on record, the Fourth of July will be widely celebrated in Great Britain," says the incident is significant of Anglo-Saxon unity.

Don't Lose Heavily.

Shafter's Headquarters, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4.—When the town of Caney was taken the Spanish loss was estimated at 2,000 to 3,000.

Threatened to Bombard.
Washington, July 4.—The following statement was given out at the White house Sunday night:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, JULY 3.—EARLY THIS MORNING I SENT A DEMAND FOR THE IMMEDIATE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO THREATENING TO BOMBARD THE CITY. I BELIEVE THE PLACE WILL BE SURRENDERED.
SHAFTER.

NATIONAL SPORT.

How the Various Clubs Are Feeding the Flocks.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.	C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.	C.
Clatsop	44	22	607	1	St. Louis	31	31	130	
Cleveland	35	24	618	1	Brook	27	31	140	
Best	28	25	603	1	Brook	27	31	140	
Baltimore	35	25	583	1	Wash.	25	38	207	
Chicago	27	28	569	1	Louis.	22	44	353	
Pitts.	33	30	524	1	St. L.	22	45	353	

AT CHICAGO.—R. H. H. Chicago 100 0 0 2 1 0 4—7 12 2 Louisville 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—4 9 3 Batteries—Thornhill and Donahue; Fraser and Kittredge; Empires—Swartwood and Wood.

AT CINCINNATI.—R. H. H. Cincinnati 0 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—7 9 2 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 1—5 12 2 Batteries—Dammann and Peitz; Snodgrass and Clements; Empires—McDonald and O'Day.

Second Game.—R. H. H. Cincinnati 3 0 0 3 2 0 1 0—10 17 1 St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 3 3 0—7 13 2 Batteries—Hill and Vaughn; Cowley, Harper and Sugden; Empires—O'Day and McDonald.

Saturday's Games.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 9; New York, 8.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 9.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

Western League.
At Columbus—Columbus, 17; Indianapolis, 8.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Detroit, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
At Kansas City—Omaha, 6; Kansas City, 3.

Interstate League.
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 17; Newmarket, 12.
At Dayton—Dayton, 7; Springfield, 3.
At Toledo—Toledo, 17; Youngstown, 7.
At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 2; Mansfield, 3.



FIRST FIERCE BATTLE.

El Caney Taken by Storm by the Americans.

DONS FOUGHT DESPERATELY.

They Were No Match For the Daring Yankees, Though.

STRONG POSITION HELD BY THEM

A Desperate Charge on the Part of the United States Forces Resulted in Demoralizing the Spanish Troops, as They Fled in Terror.

Caney, Cuba, July 4.—The action against Caney opened at 6:45 with a shot from the second section of Captain Capron's battery. It struck close to the stone fort near Caney. Another shot hit the fort fairly. The Spaniards gave up the idea of holding the stone fort proper after it was struck the first time and the entire garrison ran down the hill toward the town.

The covered way in front of the fort, however, was still held by the Spanish troops who maintained an obstinate fire upon our men who were advancing slowly through the bush and groves, only firing an occasional shot.

Captain Capron's battery opened on the enemy at once and tore the ground up with shells, sending clouds of dust high into the air. The battery also



CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON.

sent a number of shells entirely through the fort, tearing down large sections of the walls. This fine marksmanship was repeated several times, the battery stopping the fire of the Spanish soldiers who had opened repeatedly from the covered way pits.

By 8 o'clock General Chaffee's brigade was pressing in toward the town and the firing at intervals was very warm. It was very difficult to see anything of the battle owing to the rolling nature of the ground, and the dense vegetation that obscured the view in almost every direction made it impossible to see far.

AN OBSTINATE DEFENSE.

The firing at times was very heavy during the morning, but the Spaniards in the covered way made a most obstinate defense and refused to yield an inch. Time and again the shells from Captain Capron's battery drove them to cover, but as soon as the fire ceased they were up and at it again.

Despite the heavy firing of the American troops they were able to make but little apparent progress during the morning, although eventually they steadily drew in and enclosed the town on all sides.

At noon it became evident that the fire from the covered way could not be stopped by the artillery alone and that no permanent advance could be made until the place was taken and General Lawton decided to capture it by assault.

Accordingly he sent a messenger to General Chaffee with instructions to take the position by a charge. General Chaffee thereupon closed in with his men rapidly from the north, while Captain Capron maintained a heavy fire on that fort, keeping the Spaniards in the covered way and putting hole after hole into the stone walls of the fort. Shortly afterwards he threw a shot from the battery which tore away the flagstaff, bringing the Spanish flag to the ground. From that time no banner waved above it.

At 3 o'clock the advance line of General Chaffee's skirmishers, the Seventh Infantry, began to appear on the edge of the woods below the fort and by rapid rushes advanced up the hill to the fort. No shot was fired as they swept forward.

COVERED WAY ABANDONED.

It was evident that the covered way had been abandoned and in a few minutes the American troops were thick around the fort which commands the north side of the town.

The Spaniards were completely surrounded. The main part of the army was between them on the other three sides. They retired to buildings in the town and made a gallant defense, but, from the time General Chaffee's men took the stone fort they were lost troops to Spain.

Rather than take the town by a general assault, without the aid of artillery which must certainly result in great loss of life, General Lawton de-

Keep Well

Easy to say, but how shall I do it?

In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

ordered to order forward artillery to shell the town at close range.

Although the road from the hill to the town was nearly impassable for artillery, Captain Capron made the effort and by 5 o'clock had his guns in position ready to open on the town.

For some time General Chaffee's brigade held its position behind the stone fort and then began the descent toward the town, firing rapid volleys as they advanced. General Ludlow and Colonel Miles pressed closely on the other sides and at night all the town was practically in the hands of the Americans.

No finer work has ever been done by soldiers than was done by the brigades of General Ludlow and Colonel Miles, as they closed in on the town. The Spanish blazed at them with Mausers and machine guns, but without effect.

NOTHING COULD STOP THEM.

Nothing could stop them and they pushed in closer and closer during the afternoon and by the time General Chaffee's men were in form Miles and Ludlow were on the skirts of the town, holding on with tenacity and preventing the Spaniards from retreating towards Santiago, while Chaffee closed in on the right.

The fighting for hours in front of Colonel Miles' line at a hacienda known as Duero house, was very fierce. The Spanish defense was exceedingly obstinate. The house was guarded by rifle pits and as fast as the Spaniards were driven from one they retreated into another and continued their fire.

It was entirely a fight with rifles, as the Americans had only Captain Capron's battery of artillery and the Spaniards had none at all. In this part of the fight Captain Capron's battery was unable to fire for fear of hitting our own men.

The place was finally taken with a rush about 5 o'clock, the Spanish fleeing, part to the hills and part to Caney where they were rounded up with the other Spanish troops which had been driven in by General Shafter.

When the final closing in movement was begun at 6 p. m. the town of Caney was taken and a large number of prisoners were captured. The Spanish loss is 2,000 in all.

FALSTAFF NOT IN IT.

Spaniards Claim They Had Only Two Thousand Soldiers at Santiago.

Madrid, July 4.—General Shafter's army, composed of 17,000 infantry and 82 siege guns of various caliber, attacked the Spanish positions before Santiago. 6,000 rebels under General Garcia assisting them. The Spaniards had only 2,000 men, partly volunteers.

Our troops fought with heroic courage. The battle lasted three hours and the Spanish were then compelled to abandon the trenches and to fall back on Santiago. The retreat was conducted in perfect order.

Our losses were very heavy and the enemy's were enormous. The list of our wounded includes General Linares, Colonel Ordóñez and Majors Amador and Arraiz, the latter being General Linares' aid-de-camp.

The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended by General Vera de Roy, with 500 men. The enemy was at first repulsed, but ultimately renewed the attack.

The Americans fought eight against one. The Spaniards defended themselves heroically. Our wounded are numerous, including General Vera de Roy. The struggle is becoming difficult, 2,000 Spaniards having met 25,000 of the enemy.

VICTORIOUS PROGRESS

Made by the Noble Yankees in the Assault Against Santiago.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 4.—General Shafter and his army of Americans did another notable day's work Saturday in their assault against the Spanish defenses. Their victorious progress began Friday was continued. It was a day of desperate fighting on

Loved the Bottle Before He Had Teeth.

At No. 82 Warwick Ave., Zanesville, O., lives Mrs. R. H. Mills, who relates the following experience: "I have used Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and find it all that it claims to be. Our little boy cut his teeth so hard that he almost had spasms. Bathing the gums with the Lotion would relieve him immediately. He knows the bottle better than all others and would cry for it. I advise every mother who has teething children to use Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion. At all druggists, 25c."

both sides. American and Spanish leaders threw themselves into the front line, and they figure largely in the list of dead and wounded.

General Linares, the Spanish commander, was shot down in the preliminary fighting Friday. Several colonels and lieutenant colonels in the American columns were killed.

From latest reports it is believed that the Americans have sustained losses in the two days' fighting of 1,200 killed and wounded.

The Spanish loss is much greater. At least 1,000 Spaniards have been killed and 2,000 others have been taken prisoners by our forces.

These Brought Field. Seattle, Wash., July 4.—The steamer New England has arrived here from St. Michaels with 20 miners from Dawson City. They brought \$175,000 in gold dust and \$325,000 in drafts, making an aggregate of \$500,000.

SAVED OFF SHORT.

Valuable Information Flashing Over the Telegraph Wires.

Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, has arrived in Brussels from Warsaw on a visit to his father.

The International Navigation company steamer Weesland from Liverpool arrived here with a large consignment of Irish sod.

Two Bremen Atlantic liners have been sold to a syndicate in New York for \$1,250,000. The same syndicate has acquired the new British steamer Monmouth.

The situation between the striking stereotypers and the publishers of Chicago remains practically unchanged, and probably no Chicago papers will publish before Tuesday morning at the earliest.

Excursion to Chattanooga.

Cincinnati, July 4.—The nearness of Cincinnati to Chickamauga and other southern points where troops are mobilized, makes the Grand Army national encampment, which occurs here September 5, of more than usual interest, as thousands of the veterans propose to visit the famous battle grounds near here. This idea by W. C. Rinehart, general passenger agent of the Queen and Crescent route, has been carried to the point where he now announces \$5 for the round trip, Cincinnati to Chattanooga and return, during the encampment week.

Hospital Ship Seen Forward.

Newport News, Va., July 4.—The hospital ship Relief left Old Point at 8 o'clock Sunday night for Santiago, having on board a corps of surgeons. Surgeon General Sternberg inspected the Relief as soon as she arrived from New York. Dr. Chamberlain, surgeon at Fort Monroe, accompanied the expedition. The cruiser Buffalo arrived here Sunday night from New York. She will be equipped with guns at the ship yard.

Why Do They Celebrate?

London, July 4.—The Daily Mail, commenting editorially upon the fact that, "for the first time on record, the Fourth of July will be widely celebrated in Great Britain," says the incident is significant of Anglo-Saxon unity.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For July 3.

New York. Beef—Family, \$11 00/12 00; extra mess, \$8 00/8 75; packed, \$9 00/10 50. Cut meats—Picked bellies, \$10 75/12; pickled shoulders, 45c; pickled hams, 75c/85c. Lard—Western, \$9 40; old, \$9 45. Pork—Old mess, \$11 75/12 25.

Butter—Western dairy, 14c/15c; creamery, 14c/15c; do factory, 14c/15c. Cheese—State, large, \$4 80/5c; small, 9c/10c; part skims, 8c/9c; full skims, 2c/3c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 16c/17c; western, 15c/16c. Wheat—No. 2, \$2 35/2 40; No. 3, \$2 30/2 35. Corn—No. 2, \$1 15/1 20; No. 3, \$1 10/1 15. Oats—No. 2, \$1 00/1 05; No. 3, \$1 00/1 05. Rye—\$1 00/1 05.

Chicago. Cattle—Beef, \$5 00/5 35; cows and heifers, \$4 30/4 75; Texas steers, \$5 50/6 00; good, \$5 00/5 25; stockers and feeders, \$3 50/3 75.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$3 80/4 05; roughs, common to good, \$3 50/4 50; medium and heavy, \$4 40; pigs, \$2 80/3 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, \$4 25/4 50; fair, \$4 20/4 40; common, \$3 25/3 50; exports, \$3 00/3 25; choice lambs, \$4 50/5 00.

Wheat—No. 2, \$2 35/2 40; No. 3, \$2 30/2 35. Corn—No. 2, \$1 15/1 20; No. 3, \$1 10/1 15. Oats—No. 2, \$1 00/1 05; No. 3, \$1 00/1 05. Rye—\$1 00/1 05.

Pittsburg. Cattle—Choice, \$5 00/5 35; good, \$5 00/5 25; fair, \$4 40/4 65; common, \$4 00/4 25; stockers and feeders, \$3 50/3 75.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$3 80/4 05; roughs, common to good, \$3 50/4 50; medium and heavy, \$4 40; pigs, \$2 80/3 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, \$4 25/4 50; fair, \$4 20/4 40; common, \$3 25/3 50; exports, \$3 00/3 25; choice lambs, \$4 50/5 00.

Cattle—Butchers, \$4 50/4 75; shipping, \$4 00/4 25; best steers, \$5 00/5 25; good cows and heifers, \$3 50/3 75; stockers and feeders, \$3 00/3 25.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$3 80/4 05; roughs, common to good, \$3 50/4 50; medium and heavy, \$4 40; pigs, \$2 80/3 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, \$4 25/4 50; fair, \$4 20/4 40; common, \$3 25/3 50; exports, \$3 00/3 25; choice lambs, \$4 50/5 00.

Wheat—No. 2, \$2 35/2 40; No. 3, \$2 30/2 35. Corn—No. 2, \$1 15/1 20; No. 3, \$1 10/1 15. Oats—No. 2, \$1 00/1 05; No. 3, \$1 00/1 05. Rye—\$1 00/1 05.

Butter—Pamper creamery, 17c/18c. Eggs—Fresh, 12c/13c.

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HOLDS ITS GROUND.

This is testimony from everywhere, as well as Lima.

Can this be so? Is it true? Are the facts garbled? Is the truth distorted?

These are questions which every man and woman in Lima suffering the torture of backache says as they read the published accounts in the newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it.

Whatever the conclusion arrived at as touching these claims, he can't hedge off, flinch from or disprove the following, for it took place in Lima and the experiences are those of a representative citizen. Mr. F. K. Bushey, the well known hack owner, says: "I had bother with my back off and on for about two years. It would begin without any notice, and I could hardly move out of a chair after having been sitting some time and my back would pain me with a dull aching that took all the energy and ambition from me."

I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and I thought I would try them, and I procured a box at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 north Main street. I must say that they did the business right away. I took but part of the box, but the lameness in the small of my back left me no remains of that lingering pain in my kidneys. I consider them a thorough cure for backache and I can conscientiously recommend them. Doan's Kidney Pills are all right."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

A Difference. Old Moneygrub—What chance has a man of 50 to marry?

Pretty Port—Fifty what—years or millions?—New York Journal.

My Old Man. My old man—he can't go to sea. He ain't no sailor, as he'll never be. His place is home with the boys and me. For to fight the fire in the morning.

An he just can't march with that leg of his. Kase it's all over up with the rheumatism. An his place is here, where the homestead is. For to light the fire in the morning.

They're lots 'fides him for to go on a night. For he's fond of peace on his pipe at night. An he don't do well when he's out any night. So he'll light the fire in the morning.

—Atlanta Constitution.

\$14 ROUND TRIP FROM LIMA.

Choice of Ten Popular Resorts—A Delightful Midsummer Outing by the Sea.

One of the ideal vacation trips is a visit to the seashore. Persons who may have participated in that enjoyment are annually anxious to repeat the experience. To those who may not have been that fortunate, a dip in the ocean, a stroll along the sandy beach, and the myriads of pleasures at the disposal of the summer idler by the sea, have a peculiar charm. The largely patronized general excursions inaugurated last season by the Pennsylvania Lines from principal points in Ohio and Indiana brought out that fact. The announcement that the Pennsylvania System will this summer again run special low rate excursions to the seashore will no doubt be welcome information to persons who may wish to spend highly enjoyable vacations along the ocean.

Wednesday, August 10th, has been fixed as the date for this season's general excursions to the seashore over the Pennsylvania Lines. On that date round trip tickets to ten of the most popular summer havens along the Atlantic coast will be sold. The rate will be \$14 from Lima. Passengers may visit either Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, Rehoboth, Delaware, or Ocean City, Maryland.

Excursion tickets will be good returning eleven days, including date of sale. Train arrangements will enable excursionists to go through without any discomfort. Sleeping cars running through Philadelphia to Atlantic City without change via Delaware River Bridge Route will be included in the through car arrangements for these excursions, which will offer exceptional facilities for a delightful midsummer outing by the sea. The date on which they will be run is perhaps the duldest season of the year, when absence from home and business cares will be convenient.

For special information about time of trains and other details, and for descriptive matter of the ten resorts to which tickets will be sold, list of hotels at each, etc., please address F. A. Bauchens, ticket agent, or C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., Cleveland, Ohio. WSA

C., H. & D. Excursions.

Toledo every Sunday via C. H. & D., only \$1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 2-22, 1898—Agents of the C. H. & D. Ry. north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d, inclusive, good going date of sale, good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15th the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at \$8.00.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return—Every day until Oct. 15th the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at \$7.50.

Tourist tickets on sale every day to the north, east and west at very low rates.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Return—On July 12, 13, 14 and 15 the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets, good until Sept. 1, at \$6.00.

Washington, D. C., On July 3, 4 and 5 the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at one fare.

Nashville, Tenn., and Return—On July 2, 3, 4 and 5 the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at one fare, good to return until the 15th.

BARGAIN COLUMN.

Forget It

If you have an idea that all wrappers are poorly made, others may be, but we never owned better wrappers at the price; good material, good work, good styles, tend to make this a busy floor, and during this hot weather our patrons appreciate the advantage of perfect fitting, perfectly made, ready-to-wear wrappers. A most desirable lawn wrapper, in light ground—double pointed yoke, back and front, capped sleeves, collar and caps edged with lace, extra full skirt, self-lined waists, PRICE, \$1.38.

Other lawns at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

G. E. BLUEM, 57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Largest Lot of Jardinieres Ever Brought to this City. We have just placed in stock the largest assortment of Jardinieres seen in this city. All styles, all colors, all kinds, from 15c up. These Jardinieres are all glazed in. Every lady interested in pretty Jardinieres should see them. Have you seen our Hand Lamp that we are giving with a pound of tea or baking powder? It's just the lamp about the house. LIMA TEA CO.

Get your SPRING and SUMMER SUIT at L. WALTHER'S. REASONABLE PRICES.

LOEWENSTEIN BROS. Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

28 AND 30 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Lima Business College, Shorthand and Typewriting Institute.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. Business Men Supplied With Competent Office Help.

YOUR OWN PRICE SALE! MEN'S SHOES, BOY'S SHOES.

We are giving up that branch of our business. If we can't get you, the sale will be easy. They cost \$1.25 1.50 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50. YOUR OWN PRICE will buy them.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY. Banner Clothing Company.

Buy Your Milk of Berryman, 109 W. Market St. Store open 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. twice a day. Fresh Butter and Eggs all the time, delivered to any part of the city.

SMITH'S GROCERY. Black Berries, Black Raspberries, Red Raspberries, Red Currants, Gooseberries.

WHEELS TO RENT AT HARRY RUMPLE'S. Full line of Bicycle Saddles. Most complete Repair Shop in the city. All Work Guaranteed.

GOOD WEARING SHOES AT LOW PRICES AT W. H. NEISE'S.

Best Meats For lowest prices. FIFTY-POUND CAN OF LARD given away every two weeks. A ticket with every 25c purchase. All meats home slaughtered. Pickled Pigs Feet, Boiled Ham, Bologna, Weiner, Corned Beef, and all things good to eat.

GEACH & LANGSTAFF. Successors to R. Beechman 655 South Main.

Spring Tailoring!—SUITS—OVERCOATS—TROUSERS—of the money, at McDONALD'S, S W. Cor. Square.

These Damp, Rainy Days Have Tested Your Roof. Did it leak? Any water drip down and color the ceiling? That's bad. Let us repair your roof and give you estimate on painting, roofing and all kinds of repair work. We are still at the front and doing business at same old place, 200 South Main Street. W. A. SMITH.

WANTED—An Experienced Salesman for outside towns at once. THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

MILLINERY. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. 7-inch Sash Ribbon at 49c. Cheap at 30c.

FULL LINE OF FINE VEILINGS AT SPECIAL PRICES. MISS M. MURPHY, 222 North Main Street.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS. MRS. E. L. ROGERS, Florist. Designing a Specialty. Phone 106. 104 West Market Street.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4% PER CENT. in sums of \$50 up to \$500 on FARM LANDS and CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all or part at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us where you want CHAS. A. MONEY TO LOAN. LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO. Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Bldg. Lima. D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

NO. 54. East Side Public Square. FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair dressing. A. G. Lutz Proprietor.

MONEY TO LOAN. We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm lands at the VERY LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST with the privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing to borrow money and on SHORT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call on C. H. FOLSON. Real Estate and Loan Broker, Room 3 and 4, Holmes Block.

CONTRACTOR. Plain and ornamental plastering, concrete work and cellar bottoms a specialty. Estimates free. With modern fixtures. A. R. B. HURLEY, Room 18, Harper Block, Lima, Ohio.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S Favorite Remedy. The one sure cure for The Kidneys, Liver and Blood.

Good Fishing at Celina Reservoir. On and after May 15th and until September 30th, 1898, agents of the C. H. & D. railway will sell tickets to Celina at one and one-third fare round trip, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S Favorite Remedy. The one sure cure for The Kidneys, Liver and Blood.

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

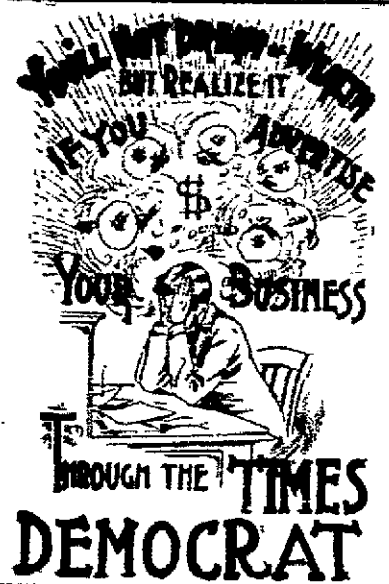
THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED CO.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,

No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday



NEWSPAPERS AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Napoleon Bonaparte said that he feared three newspapers more than he did five thousand bayonets. The reason is readily apparent. He could meet five thousand bayonets on a field of battle, but he could not get three newspapers upon any field where he could contend with them.

It may be said that good reason for such a person fearing a newspaper might be found in his own selfish, despotic character. The fearless journals exposed and thwarted his ambitious and unholy purposes. That is not the only reason for the fear of public journals by military bodies, and the not infrequent antagonism between the two. A fuller reason is found in the impairment of military discipline likely to result from an unlimited liberty of the press in military affairs. Perfect discipline is indispensable to military bodies and their operations. It is the only means that can be relied upon to control the tremendous force wrapped up in masses of strong men. There are no police or civil courts to appeal to for protection against lawlessness in distant camps and upon campaigns.

Our long unfamiliarity with war has allowed this discipline to become strange to us. Some cannot readily understand why military bodies cannot be dealt with as civil bodies are. The necessity for military discipline forbids it. We can only submit and become accustomed to it, as one of the accompaniments of war.

The unfortunate experience of a Lima soldier, which every loyal citizen regrets, should make it clear that nothing is to be gained by contending with or refusing to accept the findings of military courts in the hour of facing a foreign foe. Even the truthfulness of charges against an officer cannot be allowed to risk impairment of military discipline at such an hour. Taxes must be left for a while lest wheat suffer. How true this is, and that Lima soldiers have not been singled out alone to illustrate this demand for discipline, is evident from the following in the New York Tribune:

SOLDIERS GET THEMSELVES INTO TROUBLE.

Newport News, Va., June 24.—There is going to be trouble in camp Warburton, in consequence of the petition signed by twenty-six members of battery C to captain Waters, asking for his immediate resignation. As the matter stands now, these men are guilty of mutiny, no matter how true their charges, and they will be tried by court martial, and be given the full penalty, unless they withdraw their signatures by to-morrow evening.

Captain Waters returned to the camp this morning from Phoenixville, having learned of the disturbed condition of affairs in camp. Captain Warburton, who was in Philadelphia, also obtained information about the mutinous conduct of the Phoenixville artillerymen, and hastened to return to his post, arriving in the city this morning.

Captain Waters, on his arrival, assembled his battery at the farther extremity of the camp and quietly informed the men that unless they withdrew their names from the petition in his presence he would have them court-martialed. He then quoted the Articles of War, which provided that mutinous troops, or those showing disrespect to superior officers, shall be tried in this manner and punished by death or any other form decided upon by the court. Of course, while the conduct of the battery men is mutinous, it is not so in an aggravated form.

The charges which the men brought

against their captain are the following: Incompetency, obscene language to men, threats of violence, drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, lack of discipline, favoritism, disregard of the interests of the service, and yielding to captain Warburton the seniority of command, rightfully belonging to battery C.

The men have plenty of witnesses in captain Warburton's command that captain Waters is not a desirable military captain, but that does not lessen the charge of mutiny against them, and captain Warburton, as commandant of the subpost, will have to report the case to the department recommending court martial.

PORTO RICO NEXT.

After Santiago will come an expedition to Porto Rico, according to the programme of the war department, with general Miles to command the army of invasion and occupation. It is proposed that the military force to be sent to Porto Rico shall not be less than 30,000 men, and that Shafter's army, now at Santiago, shall constitute a part of the expedition. After the Spanish military power shall have been broken in eastern Cuba, and Cervera's fleet captured or destroyed, it is believed by the war department officials that the Cuban force under Garcia will be able to hold Santiago, leaving our soldiers free to seek other and more important fields of action.

SILVER STILL A FACTOR.

For two years the goldbug organs have kept up a continual howl that to coin any more silver would destroy our credit, undermine confidence and cause a panic. But here's a Republican congress directing that the United States Treasurer coin not less than \$1,500,000 in silver a month. Yet business is not disturbed in the least. There must have been some lying going on.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

The Republicans say dollar wheat caused their victory in Oregon this spring. What will 50 cent wheat do this fall? While Leiter was sending the price of wheat skyward the gold organs were exclaiming "see what McKinley is doing for the farmers!" They have suddenly forgot about the price of wheat.

THE CAMPFIRE.

War-time Reminiscences of a Veteran of the Civil War.

"Men build fires in various places to keep their coffee by or to make themselves warm or for company's sake," said a civil war veteran, "and any fire is likely to be more or less a gathering point, but I suppose that the fire to which the name of campfire properly belongs, the campfire of song and story, is the cook's fire at the end of the company street, built on the ground, under a pole supported at the ends by crooked sticks driven in the earth and from which the camp kettles are suspended. This was the gathering point of the company."

"Men did not always stand about the campfire. It depended upon circumstances and on the weather. They met here, of course, at meal-times, and there were times when men would stand around the fire and smoke and talk. And then it might be that the men would keep their tents, playing cards, or smoking there, or mending their clothes, or polishing up their accoutrements. So that there were times when the fire was quite deserted, or when perhaps there might be seen there a solitary figure, a man who had come to light his pipe. But though it might be deserted the fire still burned. Sometimes on cold and windy nights the wind would blow it about and scatter it, and sometimes, when it was no longer attended, the rain would put it out, but there was usually a living fire there by day and a bed of embers by night, and here was the soldier's hearthstone."—Exchange.

HORSE TALKS.

The latest nag named Klondike to turn up is a green pacer by Robert McGregor.

A son of Altamont and the pacing mare Little Maid, 2:26, has been named Printer's Ink.

Bravado, 2:10½, so far as his work this season in Europe evidences, is far from the horse he was.

Doug Thomas will try the lumbering gait but very fast Kodras, 2:15½, again. He was in retirement last season.

Robert Steel intends to race Una Wilkes, 2:15, and Baby Wilkes, 2:17½, as a team at the Belmont Park matinees at Philadelphia.

Joe Wheeler, 2:07½, the California phenomenon and fastest green pacer of 1897, is reported lame and his chances for standing training doubtful.

Joe Thayer, Lexington, says he will match his yearling filly, Fantasy Belle, by Electric Belle, dam by Red Wilkes, against any yearling in the country for \$500 a side.

In Murray county, Tenn., a company of cavalry is being organized to fight the Spaniards, every member of which will be mounted on either a descendant of Tom Hal or Traveler.

Susie T, who will be seen in the slow pacing stakes this year, is a sister of Ambidexter, 2:11½, being by Ambassador, out of Nell, also dam of Vassar, 2:07, and Belle Vasa, 2:08½.

THE FLEET DESTROYED

Cervera's Tubs Are No Longer In Evidence.

SAMPSON DISPOSED OF THEM

This Is the Last Act of an Important Historical Event.

ONE WARSHIP WAS LEFT INTACT

This Will Probably Be Utilized by the American Navy.

SUNDAY A BAD DAY FOR SPAIN.

It Was on the Lord's Day Two Months Ago That Admiral Dewey Performed His Wonderful Feat in the Isles of the Orient.

Washington, July 4.—Glorious news from Cuba affords the American people just reason for an enthusiastic celebration of this, the nation's natal day.

Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work which he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the southern coast of Cuba.

He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet. Several weeks ago Commodore Schley located the fleet in the bay of Santiago.

Sunday, after being bottled helpless in the harbor for weeks the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered and burning hulks.

In addition to the splendid work accomplished by Admiral Sampson, General Shafter in command of the land forces before Santiago, had so far progressed in the carrying out of his plans for the reduction of the city that at 10:30 Sunday morning, he demanded the immediate surrender of the Spanish forces.

At 4:30 Sunday afternoon General Shafter's demand had not been complied with, so far as the war officials here were able to ascertain.

That the demand will be complied with, however, General Shafter fully believes, and that the stars and stripes will on this Fourth of July be raised over the former capital of Cuba, is regarded as practically certain.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Monday morning, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen left the Whitehouse hastily and going directly to the department, posted the following upon the department bulletin board:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, JULY 3.—SIBONEY OFFICE CONFIRMS THE STATEMENT THAT ALL THE SPANISH FLEET EXCEPT ONE WARSHIP DESTROYED AND BURNING ON THE BEACH. IT WAS WITNESSED BY CAPTAIN SMITH, WHO TOLD OPERATOR. NO DOUBT OF ITS CORRECTNESS.

ALLEN, Signal Officer.

WASHINGTON, JULY 4.—IT IS REPORTED ON WHAT IS DEEMED TO BE RELIABLE AUTHORITY THAT ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET ENGAGED THE FLEET OF ADMIRAL CERVERA SUNDAY AND ENTIRELY DESTROYED IT.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, JULY 3.—THE DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET IS CONFIRMED.

ALLEN, Lieutenant Colonel.

The information contained in the above statements was received early in the evening, but it was not announced officially until several hours later. As a result of its receipt, however, a conference of prominent officials was held at the Whitehouse immediately.

The news sent by both General Shafter and Lieutenant Colonel Allen was received with intense satisfaction. It was taken to indicate not only that Admiral Sampson had accomplished magnificently the task to which he had been sent, but it also clearly proved that General Shafter was in a much stronger position than the war officials had been led to believe he held.

The destruction of the fleet, which was not confirmed until a few minutes before the news was given to the public, removes by far the most serious obstacle to the occupation of Santiago by the American land forces.

During the almost continuous conflict of Friday and Saturday reports show that the Spanish fleet did awful execution by shelling the American troops. It is regarded as unlikely that with the fleet lying in the bay General Shafter's forces would have been able safely to occupy Santiago.

Failed.

The Joller—What became of that cat-

tle car you invented?

The Inventor—I couldn't get the rail-

roads to take any stock in it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Fisherman's Wit.

"Those Spanish warships ought to

sell well to the fish tackle dealers."

"What for?"

"Sinkers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Away Up.

Mistress—Are you up in French dress-

ings?

Cook—All my best gowns is Paris

made, mum.—Detroit Free Press.

TOWN WELL INVESTED

Spaniards Have Strong Defenses In Santiago.

SHAFTER DISCOVERED THIS.

Says He Hasn't Enough Troops to Take the Town.

LOSS ALREADY IS VERY HEAVY.

Generals Wheeler and Young Are Reported Seriously Ill.

HEALTH OF TROOPS FAIRLY GOOD.

The President Has Sent to General Shafter the Gratitude and Thanks of the Nation For His Heroic Attack Upon the Enemy.

Washington, July 4.—From the heat and carnage of the battlefield of Santiago, where, for the last three days, the American forces have pressed forward against an entrenched enemy, General Shafter sent the following dispatch summarizing the situation:

"Camp Near Sevilla, Cuba, July 4.—We have the town (Santiago) well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate 1,000 but the list has not yet been made up.

"But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertions of the battle of Friday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on trenches.

"Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rain, but I will be able to use it for the present.

"General Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear. General Young is also very ill, confined to his bed.

"General Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot during a sortie the enemy made Saturday night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent.

"General Garcia reported that he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed some rails, also that Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French consul, with about 100 French citizens came into his lines from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

The following reply was sent to General Shafter by Secretary Alger:

"The president directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 1. The steady valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

At first, when it became known that the American commander had reported the defenses to be so strong it would be impossible to carry them by storm with his present force, there was momentarily a wave of deep apprehension.

But there was other information of a different tenor coming about the same time. The American army was not alone feeling the effects of this three days' shock of arms.

Definite, positive information was in hand that Santiago had been literally torn to pieces, and that in the wreck and ruin of demolished buildings the Spanish casualties numbered fully 1,000.

This information came from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his country at Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and the fleet.

He gave a brief but graphic recital of the terrible effect of the American attack from land and sea. The bursting shells from our fleet had done the greatest damage inside of the city. Buildings were riddled with rifle shot, and mown down with the huge shells and solid projectiles from the ships.

Most serious of all, the Spanish commander, General Linares, occupying a place similar to that of General Shafter in the American army, was seriously wounded. This last fact had been grudgingly admitted from Madrid, but the report reaching here left no room for doubt as to the seriousness of this feature.

With it was the further fact that the Spanish casualties, even behind entrenchedments, ran up to 1,000.

OUR ARMY SURGEONS

LARGE INCOMES THEY SACRIFICE TO SERVE UNCLE SAM.

Eminent Specialists Who Are Now With the United States Army—The War Offers Opportunities For Valuable Experience Not to Be Found Anywhere Else.

"I made \$24,000 in my practice last year," said a surgeon not much past 30 a few days ago, "and they offer me a place in the army now which will pay me just \$2,500." The name of this man has not yet appeared in the list of appointments given out in Washington, but it is likely to do so when the second call volunteers are mustered in.

The successful surgeon is not likely to be flattered by the offer of any position in the United States army which can be given him, yet there are dozens of surgeons among the recent volunteers who have gone into the service knowing that it meant the loss of five-sixths of their income during the time they remained in the army. Such eminent specialists as Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago and Dr. John Guiteras of Philadelphia are now serving their country in uniform with the rank and modest emoluments of surgical officers. Many others of more or less note all over the country have sacrificed incomes two or three times as great as they will receive in the army and have run the risk of injury to their practices in order to serve in the present war. In fact, Uncle Sam's surgical service can claim the highest attainments in several special lines likely to prove very important in this war.

"The importance of having the highest professional skill available in behalf of the wounded may be judged," says Surgeon General Sternberg, "from the fact that in the civil war for every 11 men killed in battle 7 died of their wounds or died in hospitals," according to the records. Antiseptic surgery and skillful operations should make it possible for us to improve on that record in this war."

Another consideration, aside from patriotism, that may have had an influence in bringing some eminent practitioners into the service is the opportunity for valuable experience. This may have been of weight in the case of Dr. Senn, who is now in charge of the medical department at Camp Thomas. It is precisely in operations for gunshot wounds, and especially for those wounds of the abdomen which were conceded to be fatal in the war of 1861-5, that Dr. Senn has made his most interesting discoveries. Little known in the case outside of his profession, he is one of the most popular surgeons in Chicago and Milwaukee, where he made a reputation before his removal to the western metropolises.

It is probable that Dr. Senn received from his private practice not less than ten times what his pay in the service will be. Twenty times might come nearer to the correct figure. This is certainly no light sacrifice for a professional man to make. Dr. Senn was at one time surgeon general of the Wisconsin national guard, and while in that position he conceived the idea of organizing the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The society was formed in 1891, and Dr. Senn became its president. The association has been of valuable service in furnishing men to the government in the present war and is likely to grow far beyond its original plans.

The chief surgical officer of the United States, Brigadier General Sternberg, is a physician of rare attainments and an investigator of originality and daring in the obscurest germ diseases. Dr. Sternberg's researches in the bacteriology of pneumonia have attracted great attention in the profession. On account of the professional standing which he has given the army service many an ambitious young surgeon is glad to serve under him even if he does have to sacrifice nine-tenths of his income for the sake of the country.

Next to the surgeon general comes, in the medical department, the assistant surgeon general, who has the rank and pay of a colonel in the army. The incumbent, Colonel Greenleaf, is now with General Miles. The next grade is deputy surgeon general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. There are ten deputy surgeon generals in the regular service, and seven have been appointed in the volunteer service, with the title of chief surgeon and the rank of lieutenant colonel. It is to this grade that Dr. Senn has been appointed.

The next grade is that of surgeon, with the rank of major. There are 50 of these in the regular service. Their pay is \$2,500 per year. It is this position which the New Yorker quoted at the beginning of this article had reference to and which many other young surgeons have accepted in spite of the loss of from two to ten times that sum in yearly income and the prospect of much personal discomfort.

A large number of such appointments have been made in the volunteer service. The men have the rank of chief surgeons and serve as chiefs with divisions. Every regiment of the regular has a surgeon, with the rank and pay of major. Next below them are the assistant surgeons, the lowest grade in the department. The curious diversity in regular and volunteer grades is shown in the president's appointments, June 4, of assistant surgeons with the rank of captain to be brigade surgeons with the rank of major. Among these appointments from civil life was the noted yellow fever expert, Dr. Guiteras of Philadelphia, bacteriologist of the University of Pennsylvania and for some years connected with the marine hospital service.—Special Cor. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Latest Colonial Policy.

Spain is saving \$4,000,000 a month by doing nothing for Cuba. It is, however, a novel way to run a colony.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THINKS WAR WILL END SOON

Premier Greenway Tells of His "Out-look" in the War on the World's Stage.

Premier Thomas Greenway of the province of Manitoba, who was in Chicago recently, believes that the war with Spain is near its end and that the most important effect upon the world at large will be that which ensues from a clearer sympathy between the English-speaking nations of the world brought about by the war. Premier Greenway said the sympathy of the people of Manitoba, as in other parts of Canada, was most heartily enlisted on the side of the United States. He said:

"Of course the people of the United States thoroughly understand that the sympathies of the people of the Dominion are warmly aroused in their behalf, as are those of the people of England. To my mind this era of good understanding between the United States and Great Britain is by far the most important result that is to come from the



PREMIER GREENWAY

war. I understand the war may bring important changes in the foreign policy of the United States. That is a question of great moment, but I do not think it fraught with as much consequence to the world at large as this drawing together of the peoples of the two great English-speaking nations. It is difficult to estimate how great an influence this may have on the civilization of the world.

"I do not look for a long continuance of the war. In the first place Spain has not the resources for continuing the struggle. I have an idea that one or two pronounced victories on the part of the United States will result in a complete collapse on the part of Spain. The temper of the cortes is full of significance. When the people learn the real situation of affairs, as they must eventually, it will be surprising if there is not a revolutionary outbreak of the direct character."—Chicago Tribune.

GEN. ROSSER'S UNIFORM.

Will Only Need a Flannel Shirt, Shoulder Straps and a String Around His Hat.

Among the Virginians who have recently visited Washington there has been no more striking figure and none on whom more eyes were turned in admiring gaze than the stalwart form and sunburned, swarthy countenance of General Thomas L. Rosser. A newly appointed officer asked Rosser where he was going to have his uniforms made. "They will cost you a lot of money," said he. "I have had six suits made, and they cost me \$700."

"I will only need," responded Rosser, "a flannel shirt, which I can buy in Washington anywhere on the avenue, a pair of shoulder straps and a string or piece of braided armor, my hat to designate that I am an officer." "You will have to get a fine horse, general," continued the interlocutor. "General Butler has had a \$400 black stallion presented to him, and other generals have secured fine horses." "Well," replied Rosser, "I have some good stock down on my farm, but from what I can learn a horse will not be the suitable thing in Cuba. I think a mule will be best, and it is my expectation to ride a mule."

It may be that this Confederate veteran, with his flannel shirt and string around his hat, bespreading a mule, will not be exactly in trim to confront an armoured looking glances or caper nimbly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute, but for a Black Douglas, ready for the devil's own work in desperate encounter, commend us to the "Prince of Albemarle."—Richmond Times.

A Characteristic Incident of the War.

The headlines in the morning papers recounting the daring dash of the rough riders furnished an interesting theme for the passengers on a Cambridge car which left Harvard square at 10 o'clock the other morning via the subway.

Two men boarded the car near Cambridge city hall, the older quickly buying a morning Boston Globe to get the news. His eyes had scarcely scanned the first page before an agonized groan was heard, and the next instant he said: "My God, my boy is dead!" I told him not to go, but he was bound to go to the front. The man's companion pulled the bell, and after the car came to a full stop he helped the heartbroken parent from the car. He was deathly pale and tottered rather than walked, assisted by his companion. The man's name could not be learned, but some one had heard him talking about reaching town only the other day and also commenting on the class day exercises at Harvard, so it was taken for granted that his son must have been a Harvard man. It was a touching scene and furnished the passengers with a realization of what war means to many a saddened heart.

Two Things to Remember.

Santiago is the place and the dungeons of Morro Castle the prison where the captain and 36 of the crew of the Virginians were tortured and murdered by the Spanish in 1873. When our troops raise the stars and stripes over Santiago, they will be remembering the Virginians as well as the Maine.—Indianapolis Journal.

LIMA'S

Boys Not Included

In the Reinforcements to be Sent to Shafter.

The First Death Occurs

In the Second Regiment Since Leaving Ohio.

Private Elmer Meyer, of Company L, from Wapakoneta. Well Known in Lima, is the Victim—Typhoid Fever the Cause.

Chickamauga, Ga., July 4.—An order from the war department to general Brooke to designate about 20,000 men for immediate departure to the south came yesterday afternoon, and at once there was great excitement and bustle in the camp. General Brooke declined to make public the order, but it is understood that he has selected the first division of the first corps and the first and second brigades of the second division to be moved at once. The second Ohio regiment belongs to the first army corps and the first division, but is in the third brigade of that division and consequently will not be included in the reinforcing army unless additional troops are called for. It is believed, however, that the remainder of the first army corps will be ordered forward within a few days, but the destination will probably be Porto Rico.

The first death of a member of the second Ohio since leaving home occurred this morning at Letter hospital. The disease was typhoid fever, and the victim was private Elmer Meyer, of company L. He had been in the hospital but a few days. The remains have been sent to his home in Wapakoneta.

There is much typhoid fever in the second division, first corps, but this is the only case the second has had. As an extra precaution against the disease the surgeons have ordered all water for drinking purposes boiled before using, and to day the well that has been supplying the third brigade, second division, was condemned and the handle taken from the pump. This again brings up the question of a water famine if the regimental remain in this camp much longer. The condition of affairs was serious enough before, and now that the only well in the neighborhood has been rendered useless the situation grows in gravity. Water is hauled for miles in barrels from springs, but it is warm and unpalatable. Everything possible is being done by the officers to remedy the matter, but they are as badly off as the men.

Most of the regiments of the division were paid off yesterday or to-day, and the regimental exchanges enjoyed a lively trade all day.

DRAGGED

Under the Platform of an L. E. & W. Passenger Coach.

George Weirich, of Second Street, Has a Frightful Experience.

George Weirich, a young man residing on east Second street, came very near meeting with a violent and tragic death this morning at the L. E. & W. depot. He was there for the purpose of meeting his brother-in-law, Fred Burgoyne, who was coming to visit him from Bluffton, and foolishly attempted to board the train before it had stopped, and in doing so he was thrown violently against the step of the coach and dragged about 30 feet before the train came to a stop. The frightened spectators expected to see him ground to pieces under the wheels, but he managed to escape them and the extent of his injuries was a cut across his nose, a deep gash in his right cheek and a cut across one of his hands. He was taken into the Williams House, where his wounds were washed and dressed.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, and Heister's drug store, 58 public square.

Gold Dust, 15c.
12 bars good Soap, 25c.
DIMOND BROS.
139 N. Main St.

SMALL ENTRIES

Have Caused the Tiffin Races to be Called Off.

The following will be read with disappointment by the horsemen of this city who expected to attend the Tiffin races.

The races announced to take place at the Tiffin Driving Park next week have been declared off. A meeting of the directors was held to-day, and it was decided, in view of the fact that the classes were not filled sufficiently, that the meeting could not be a success either financially or in the interests of good sport.

The Greatest Banquet.

The greatest banquet in history took place August 18, 1889, when the 50,000 mayors of France sat at a table in the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris. There were three relays of about 13,000 guests each. To prepare the feast required 75 chef cooks, 13,000 waiters, scullions, cellar-men and helpers, 80,000 plates, 32,000 glasses, knives, forks and spoons in proportion, 40,000 rolls and fish and meat and fowl by the ton.

INMATES

Of the Hotel Burnett

Aroused from Their Slumbers by the Cry of Fire

Early Yesterday Morning—The Excellent Work of the Fire Department Prevented a Heavy Loss.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock the guests and help at the Burnett House were suddenly aroused from their slumbers by the repeated cry of "fire" by the night clerk and porter. For a moment the excitement was intense. The halls were densely filled with smoke. No one knew how serious the fire was. The guests and the women employed at the house were frightened. They grabbed their wearing apparel, and dressed only in their night robes rushed down into the street. At one time it looked as if the entire house would be doomed to destruction, but the excellent work of the fire department extinguished the flames before they had caused great loss or communicated to the upper part of the building.

About 4 o'clock in the morning the clerk and porter were sitting on the front porch, little suspecting the basement was a solid mass of fire. Suddenly a breaking of glass was heard and at the same time a huge volume of smoke rolled up from the basement and began quickly to fill the halls and upper rooms. The fire department was quickly summoned and the inmates of the house were aroused and informed of the threatened danger. When the fire boys arrived at the scene they found a fire that threatened destruction. The place was intensely hot, but the firemen heroically entered the place and in an incredibly short time had subdued the flames. The fire is believed to have originated from electric light wires on the ceiling becoming crossed. The ceiling over the bowling alleys and the pine walls surrounding them were a mass of flames and burning rapidly. Everything in the basement was scorched and damaged. The alleys were uninjured, the billiard and pool tables and the bar suffered damage. The smoke poured into the store room and damaged the stock of cigars and wine that were stored there. The loss to Messrs. Burns & Spratt will reach almost \$800. They, however, are fully insured.

The fire, when discovered, was rapidly eating its way through the fine ceiling into the kitchen and dining rooms and into the store rooms where the spirituous liquors were kept. It would have been only a few minutes longer until the fire would have been communicated to the upper part of the building, and had this been done, it would have been almost impossible to save the building. The work of the department was admirable and every one that saw the fire praised the boys for the quickness with which they responded and with the excellent way that they handled the flames. The excitement among the guests was great. The women who are employed in the house and who sleep directly above the dining room, were the most confused. Scarcely an inmate of the house, after being aroused, waited to dress, but in their night robes, and carrying their clothes and their grips under their arms, they rushed down into the street. After the fire had been extinguished, and when they had become satisfied that all danger had passed, the help and guests returned to their rooms and invested themselves with their clothing. The excitement had destroyed all desires for sleep.

The damage to the building will be covered also by insurance.

W. R. C.

The W. R. C. will meet in regular session Tuesday evening, July 5, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as we have several initiations. Ladies, please turn out.

And They've, Secretary.

PICNICS

By the Patriotic People

Who Celebrate the Fourth in Many Places.

The Town Will Be Alive To-night with Numerous Social Functions with Fireworks Attachments.

The following patriotic young people are picnicing to day. Misses Eda Ballard, Olive Thomas, Blanche Marmon, Halce Hutchinson, Winona and Bess Reichelderfer and Elizabeth Reddick, of Findlay, and Messrs. Weller, McDonald, Dildine, Welsh, Jobuston, Hughes, Mooney and Orthwine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reese and children left yesterday morning for Goose Isle, near Detroit, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper, in their summer residence.

Mrs. Yanatta is visiting friends in Findlay for the Fourth.

Mrs. Hancock, of south Elizabeth street, has flags displayed in various ways at her home.

Miss Reddick, of Findlay, returns home to-morrow after a delightful visit with Miss Olive Thomas.

Mr. Wm. M. Irish, of Olean, is here for the Fourth, and with his son's family assist in making a merry party at the gaily decorated home of Mr. F. G. Borges.

The Central Pedro Club have been having a frolic east of town to day, taking their dinner and supper with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Deakin, of west North street, are enjoying Independence Day, with relatives, in the country, near Bluffton.

Mrs. Davis, of Van Wert, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Staggman, returned home yesterday.

James B. Townsend is the general host for a gay party of relatives at his home, the house and lawn being in gala attire.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Finch and Dr. and Mrs. Jones are having a quiet little picnic west of town this evening.

Miss Marian Cessna and Miss Hindman, of Kenton, are spending the Fourth with Judge and Mrs. J. L. Price, of north West street.

A gay sight are the numerous flags and merry company gathered on the lawn at the residence of M. L. Johnston to-day. Fireworks and fun are to be in order this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Oglevie, of Baxter and Spring street, are spending the Fourth with relatives at Ada.

The American and Cuban flags are crossed together, and various other methods of decorating are employed, by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harman, of west High street, who have invited the Cooking Club in for this evening to help celebrate.

Misses Pearl Davis and Mollie Stein are having a good time at Bowling Green over the Fourth.

Miss Leota Cahill is spending her holiday with friends at Spencerville.

Miss Gertrude Gerard is enjoying an outing at Findlay to-day.

TRAVELLERS.

Continued From Eighth Page.

of south Main street, are visiting friends in Sidney.

Harry C. McCune, of east Market street, left yesterday for Muncie, Ind., to visit with his family, who are there on an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Flahie, of Prairie Depot, and their nephew, Walter Flahie, spent Sunday with friends and relatives in this city.

Messrs. D. F. O'Connor and J. M. Dufresne returned Saturday evening from the Knights of St. John convention, held in Detroit last week.

Rev. Joachim O'Brien, of Cincinnati, who has been assisting at St. Rose's, left yesterday for Toledo, to do duty there for a short time.

Mrs. S. Lyons, of Pearl street, and son, went to Minster this morning to accompany her daughter home, who has been attending school there.

J. E. Noonan, assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, at Tiffin, O., is spending the Fourth with his brother, E. Noonan, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. McMillen, of St. Johns avenue, returned home Saturday evening from Urbana, where they had been called by the serious illness of their grandchild.

John McCue, of north Elizabeth street, left yesterday with his little daughter, Mary, for Middletown, where she will spend the summer. Mr. McCue returned to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Denman, of St. Johns avenue, have for their guests Mrs. Joseph Sims and daughter Effie, Mrs. E. High and daughter Alice, of Conroy, and Miss Iona Boyd, of Ohio City.

Rev. John E. O'Connell, pastor of

St. Francis de Sales church, Toledo, spent a pleasant afternoon and evening with Revs. A. E. and W. J. Manning, before their departure for Europe.

A large number of Lima people spent Sunday at the Lewiston reservoir, where bass fishing was unusually good. George W. Smith, of the south side, made the greatest catch of the day, he and his son together capturing about 60 pounds of bass. His friend Chris, however, caught the largest fish that was landed during the day.

SUPT. MILLER

Chosen Chairman of the Committee on Education

By the Ohio State Teachers' Association, in Session at Put-in-Bay.

Supt. C. C. Miller returned Saturday evening from the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, held last week at Put-in-Bay. Mr. Miller says that the attendance was not large, but that the guests were well cared for at the Hotel Victory. Despite the fact that the meeting was held at a point surrounded by water, the teachers found the weather extremely hot.

Supt. C. B. Cox, of Xenia, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Supt. Miller was chosen chairman of the committee on Condition of Education.

CUBAN GIRL'S ADVENTURES.

Miss Rosa Masso Ready to Act as Scout For General Miles.

This is the experience of Rosa Masso, another Cuban girl who has seen service in war and is now willing to act as scout for the United States army. Here is the story of the adventures of the senorita as she tells it.

It was about 5 o'clock in the morning of that October day when my nurse came running to my door and screamed something to me about my father and then fell fainting to the floor. When I reached the door, I saw my father lying there, with a great dagger in his breast, but he was still breathing and able to recognize me. The next day I buried my father's body on the plantation there in Puerto del Rio, where we lived, and as our home was broken up I joined a party of ladies to nurse the soldier. I staid with them about four weeks until after a big battle, and then, when I was caring for a poor soldier who was wounded, I found something that made me leave the party at once. This man was terribly wounded and he was not able to move. He was groaning terribly, and as I was washing out the wound on his breast he asked, "You are a friend of Cuba?" I said, "Yes." Then put your hand in my



MISS ROSA MASSO.

shirt." I did so, and I found a message in cipher, all covered with blood, which was directed to General Maceo. He said, "Take it to Maceo," and died soon after.

"Then I went to my home, which was a few miles away, and put on an old dress, saddled a horse of mine and rode away. I rode to Maceo in a roundabout way, so that I would not be caught by the Spaniards. It was about 100 miles. It took me five days to get to him and I went all alone. I had a terrible time getting through the trocha, which is like your swamp, only a great deal worse, but I got through after a while and rode on toward the camp. My horse was very weak then, and he could hardly stand, going from one side of the road to the other. I kept on toward the camp, walking now, and you don't know how tired I was. When I arrived at the camp, a soldier took the letter and read it, and then he looked pleased. Suddenly he took the flag out of his hat and said joyously: 'Here, take it. This is yours.' This was a big honor for me, and I have kept the flag since."—New York World.

Evidence.

"There!" said one Madrid citizen. "I told you the report that the government has no more money was utterly unfounded."

"How do you know it is?" inquired the other.

"Sagasta and the queen regent are unwilling to resign."—Washington Star.

Criminal.

"Seems to me I've seen your face before," said the judge, peering through his spectacles.

"Yes, your honor, you have," replied the prisoner. "I am the professor who gives the young lady next door to you lessons on the piano."

"Seven years!" came from the judge quickly.—Tit-Bits.

STRUCK

By Flying Fragments

Of Iron From a Carelessly Loaded Cannon.

V. E. Miller, of the South Side, the Victim of a Fourth of July Accident.

Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, V. E. Miller, who has been employed by the Lima Railway Company as a flagman, was seriously injured in the first Fourth of July accident of the day.

Miller, who lives in the rooms above Spellacy's grocery on the south side, had gone to a meat market near Main and Kibby streets to purchase some meat for breakfast. Some boys were loading and firing a cannon in the street in front of Pelligrini's confectionery store and he stopped for a moment to witness one of the shots. The boys carelessly wadded the cannon with damp tissue paper, and when they ignited the charge the explosion that followed burst the cannon and a piece of the iron struck Miller, tearing through his clothing and cutting a gash in and about his thigh and abdomen and inflicting severe bruises.

The injured man was removed to his home in a buggy and Dr. Rudy, who was summoned, attended his injuries, which are not thought to be dangerous.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

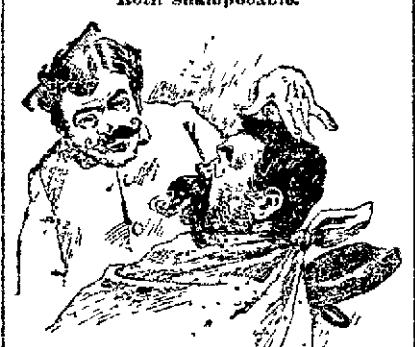
W. C. Copenhaver had his right hand badly bruised and burned this morning by the premature explosion of a cannon cracker.

Carl Fletcher, of south Elizabeth street, had one hand and his face slightly burned Saturday by an explosion of loose powder.

George Canney, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Chaney, living at North and Elizabeth streets, loaded a toy cannon this morning and after placing and igniting the fuse, covered it over with a tin can. It did not explode as soon as he expected and he removed the can. At the same instant the charge exploded and his right hand was severely burned and blackened with burned powder. The right side of his face and right eye were also slightly injured. Dr. Steiner attended his injuries.

Theodore Lipfert had one hand frightfully torn and burned by the explosion of a large fire-cracker which he was holding. His injuries were attended by Dr. Huntley.

Both Shampooable.



"Shampoo, please." "Yes—head or hip?"—New York Journal.

Incurable.

"Especially you must give up smoking." "But I never have smoked, doctor." "Indeed? Then you must stop drinking." "But I don't drink." "Ah! Then discontinue bicycle riding." "Yes, but I don't ride at all." "Well, sir, if there's nothing for you to give up I can't see that I can help you any."—Hester Welt.



Bell Telephone 278.

WARNER & GRACY.



Bell Telephone 181.

DIMOND BROS.

Both Phones 181.

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent girl, 22 years of age, for domestic work. Apply at 221 N. Main St.

WANTED—A colored boy in dining room and also kitchen girl, at 221 N. Main St.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 221 N. Main St.

SALESMEN—sell goods by sample, salary or commission. Continental Manufacturing Co., 221 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. One that understands waiting on table. Call at 221 N. Main St.

FOR RENT—7 room, two-story house, with summer kitchen. Good water and well water. Call at 221 N. Main St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at once at 221 N. Main St.

WANTED—Platform scale on wheels, capacity about 20 lbs. Large, at 221 N. Main St.

WANTED—Salvage for sale, and near by town. Guarantee good salary for buyer. Enquire at 221 N. Main St.

BOARDING and rooms at \$1.50 per week, which includes access to beach. Electric light in each room. At 119 West North street.

FOR RENT—Convenient 8 room dwelling on Jefferson street. Convenient to C. & D. shops. House in the very best condition and an excellent neighborhood. Enquire at J. D. Foy, Thompson block.

3-8 WEEKLY—Men, women, children making less. Immediately send stamp for contract work at home; no canvassing. Experience unnecessary. International Engraving Manufacturing Co., 174 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—First-class 15 passenger side seat truck; used short time only; good as new; have no use for it. Address, W. B. Watkins, Columbus Grove, Ohio.

WANTED—Clothing; highest price paid for all kinds of men's second-hand clothing, hosiery, jewelry, musical instruments and all kinds of tools. Bargains in all kinds of second-hand goods. 111 East Wayne street. Lawlor block.

WANTED!

Everyone to figure with

THEODORE FEIST,
316 EAST MARKET ST.
FOR LUMBER

WALTON E. CLARK,

—TEACHER OF—

PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY OF MUSIC.

QUALIFICATIONS: Four years preparation at The New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. Fifteen years' experience as teacher in Lima. At Lima School of Music, Collins block.

—FOR—

Pure Wines,
Whiskies and
Brandies,

—GOTTO—

THE CALIFORNIA
WINE CO.

Lager Beer and

Malt Extract

Bottled for family use, Lima's best home production, delivered to all parts of the city.

QUILNA BREWING CO.,
Phone 37. LIMA, O.

Saves Doctor's Bills.

Families in the country should always keep Brazilian Balm on hand. It is the doctor in the house, always ready and reliable. For colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, asthma, pleurisy, rheumatism, constipation, female troubles, and all kinds of fevers it acts like magic, and saves many a doctor's bill and many a long sickness.

After a Refreshing Bath...

On a sultry day, the prospect of putting on such exquisitely laundered linen, white and faultless in finish, is a pleasure to the man that has his shirts, collars and cuffs "done up" at the South Side Laundry, 715 south Main street. Our aim is to please our patrons by our method of doing the work by hand and we spare no pains, as we want the patronage of every man in Lima.

Well Telephone 278.

WARNER & GRACY.

He's Not Handsome, But He Comes High

Is Uncle Sam's opinion of the Don. Yes, he has served to put a war tax on the commodities of life, but we made ready for it in time and have now on hand as fine a stock of fancy and staple groceries, teas and coffees, pure spices at the old prices and at as high grade a quality as we ever sold, that you won't realize the tax yet. Our White Star Coffee is especially fine.

DIMOND BROS.

Both Phones 181.

138 North Main St.

Grimey finger marks seem to grow on the woodwork about the house. They come easily and they stick, too—unless you get rid of them with

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

It makes all cleaning easy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, N. Y. C. New York.
Boston, Philadelphia.

Kidney Diseases

ARE THE MOST FATAL OF ALL DISEASES.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

is a guaranteed remedy for all KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases.

Sold by H. F. Vorkamp, Northeast Corner North and Main Streets, Lima, Ohio.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.

The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILLS ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies.

Act for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00.

DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. corner North and Main streets, Lima, O.

INFORMATION

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE SPECULATION

RAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS.

Will be wired to parties desiring to speculate, that communicate with us at once.

Our Advice On the speculative market, we have brought about PROFITS and SUCCESS to our many clients.

You Select Your Own Broker.

Our Terms are \$5 Weekly, or \$15 Monthly, in Advance.

BANK REFERENCES.

WALTER P. BROWN & CO.,
Van Buren Street, Chicago. 1-24 17

ERIE RAILROAD.

Time Card in Effect November 28, 1897.
From Lima, Ohio.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 6, Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West, 11:38 a.m.
No. 7, Pacific Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West, 5:19 a.m.
No. 8, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 1:16 a.m.
No. 9, Wells-Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday, 7:00 p.m.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston, 9:08 p.m.
No. 7, Express, daily, except Sunday, 3:30 p.m.
No. 6, Express, daily, for New York 8:49 a.m.
No. 5, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.

Through Coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK C. MCCOY, Agent.
W. S. MORRISON, Trav. Pass. Agt.
Huntington 4.

Ball Players Arrested.

Dayton, O., July 4.—At the conclusion of the baseball game here Sunday the players were arrested on warrants issued at the instance of the Law and Order league.

Slave Taken Coast.

Ismalia, Egypt, July 4.—Admiral Camara's fleet sailed Sunday afternoon. His ships will enter the canal on Tuesday.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

IDOL OF THE CUBANS.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ IN HIS CAMP.

He Says It Will Take Six Months to Drive the Spaniards Out of Cuba. But Wants American Troops, He Says, but Only Arms and Ammunition. Many Disagree With Him.

A thin, wiry little man, with slightly stooping shoulders and the whitest of white hair and beard, light brown eyes that snap and gleam through steel rimmed spectacles, a man somewhat given to gesticulation and modulated voice—that is Maximino Gomez, the leader, the hope, the idol of the Cuban people, as he is today in his camp in the Josa Lopez mountains.

Maximo Gomez, sitting under his "caca campana" and writing dispatches on the little camp stool that serves as a table, looks all of his threescore years and ten. But let him straighten up to give an order to one of his aides or to discuss anything connected with Cuba or the war and no one would take him to be more than 50. You forget in an instant the dignified, scholarly old letter writer and see only the valiant soldier whom Spain has never conquered. General Gomez was the only officer in his camp who did not wear the regulation white blouse and trousers of the Cuban uniform. His costume was more nearly that of an officer in the United States army. He wore a dark gray slouch hat, black top riding boots, dark trousers and a blue waistcoat that hung unbuttoned over a colored shirt, on which a knotted white handkerchief took the place of a collar. He wore no coat. His officers say he seldom does. For all the Cuban commander in chief is a trim, well groomed man. There are barbers in his camp, and one of them is in daily attendance upon the general. His clothes are always spotless and well ironed. Gomez is most regular in his habits. Nine o'clock, "silenta" (raps), almost always finds him asleep in his hammock, and he has never yet failed to respond to reveille, which, in obedience to his own orders, is always sounded at sunrise. When not leading some Cuban attack on a Spanish fort or convoy, he spends most of his time in his hammock, reading Spanish and American papers which Cubans in the towns have smuggled out to him or writing orders and dispatches to be carried by couriers to all part of the island.

The New York World correspondent, Francis H. Nichols, was introduced to General Gomez by Colonel Rosa, chief of staff. The general arose from his hammock and shook hands.

"I want to express to the World," he began, "and through it to the 70,000,000 of American people our deep gratitude for what they have done for suffering Cuba by recognizing her independence. The news, of which you bring the first authentic announcement, is the most welcome that I have heard since the war began. Cuba will be a sister to all of the republics of America, but she will always be a daughter of the United States. We can never forget that we owe our existence as a nation to the United States. Although I am glad that the reason assigned by the president makes us a nation it cannot possibly be interpreted to mean anything that looks like annexation."

"I have always said," General Gomez continued meditatively as he twisted his beard, "that the United States had really no just ground for war with Spain until after the Spaniards blew up the Maine. After that, so deeply did I feel the terrible outrage that had been committed upon the American people, that had I been at my home in Santo Domingo instead of here in the fields of Cuba I should have gone at once to the United States and enlisted as a private soldier in the army to help the glorious republic avenge that national disgrace."

"You Americans make a great mistake if you think that you can drive Spain off this island within a short time. It will take six months at least, perhaps longer. No one knows better than I the ability of the Spaniards as fighters. Spaniards are fools. They are cruel animals. They are quixotic. But they are brave. Oh, yes, they are brave! They will fight to the bitter end. Nothing but the heaviest kind of fighting can drive them out of Cuba. I fear that Americans will exercise too much leniency and forbearance in dealing with the Spaniards. When did Spaniards ever show any leniency or humanity in war or at any other time for that matter? Why should Americans treat them in any other way than that in which they have always treated Cubans and every other people whom they have come in contact with? This blockading of seaports is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. I do not believe that it will ever make Spain let go her grip on Cuba, at least for a long time. The navy will go on blockading for the next six months. Nothing will have been accomplished. The Americans will be tired and disgusted, and then Spain will ask for an armistice. The United States will grant it, and that will put an end to the war."

"Do you want American infantry to help the Cubans?" the correspondent asked.

General Gomez twirled his beard for a moment before he answered:

"We don't want them now, perhaps we shall later on, but certainly not at present. When the rainy season is beginning, as it is at present, American soldiers would die of fever as fast as the Spaniards have done. Then, after all, what do we want of American soldiers anyway? If the Americans will only take the seaports, the Cubans can take care of the rest—if they only have the necessary arms and ammunition. That is what we want from the United States—ammunition, not men. It is not necessary to specify what kind. Any ammunition that they will send us will be thankfully received. Yes, we want artillery. We want rifles—Remington—for Mauser bullets. Our men are most

accustomed to these, and we want our rifles. We want clothes, too, but not so badly as guns and ammunition. Let them be sent at once and in large quantities and we will take care of the Spaniards in the matter of Cuba. I am ready to change my mode of warfare. There will soon be a change of my heart with these of General Canla, and we expect to have some pitched battles with the Spaniards. We shall probably move westward toward Havana in the near future, but none of this can be accomplished until we have ammunition. Tell the Americans to send us ammunition."

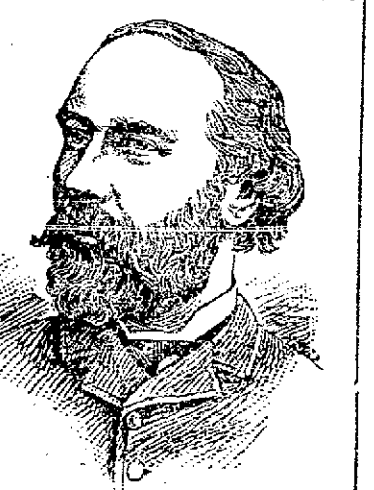
General Gomez's views regarding the landing of American troops are not shared by many of his officers. The majority of them told the commission that they would welcome American infantry as they would Cubans. "What we want to see is American soldiers and we cannot see them any too soon," said a colonel of the staff. "My only fear is that a good many Cubans would leave their commands and join the Americans, where they know they could obtain plenty of food and ammunition without any difficulty."

HAWAII AND PHILIPPINES.

President James J. Hill on the Demands of Our Future in the Pacific.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad company said recently regarding the Philippine and Hawaiian questions:

"These questions can only affect us as a nation so far as we care to develop our foreign trade. We are now producing a great deal more than we can consume. We must either find a market for our production or lessen the amount of our production. We can't compete successfully in Europe with European nations themselves, and if we did they would soon arrange their tariffs to prevent it. Consequently we must look for development of commerce on the Pacific ocean as a future market for our productions. If we are to take a part in the commercial development of the Pacific ocean, we must have naval stations and harbors of refuge where we can coal and repair our ships or take care of a



large naval force to protect our merchant ships. We must follow the same lines that other commercial nations have found it to their advantage to pursue if we are to take any part in the international commerce of the world, and if we are going to have a merchant marine we must have a navy to protect it and command the respect of other nations.

"The retention of the Philippines would be essential to the maintenance of our trade with transpacific nations. We want the Philippines, but we want far more the Hawaiian islands. That great mid-Pacific group would be incalculably valuable to the United States strategically and from a commercial standpoint. No man can give a reason why it would not be to the advantage of the United States to have the islands. I have heard many excuses, but no intelligent argument against the annexation of Hawaii."—New York Sun.

Always in the Van.

A London cablegram says the reports of the destruction caused by the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius have created a grand sensation there, and British naval experts regard it as marking a revolution in naval warfare. In the matter of bringing out novelties, your Uncle Sam is strictly up to date.—Indianapolis Journal.

HOBSON'S HEROES.

Admiral Curviera Kissed Every One of Them For Their Bravery.

According to the story related by James Myers of the flagship New York, in a letter written to a friend in Troy, N. Y., Admiral Curviera kissed Hobson and his associates of the Merrimac for their bravery. Mr. Myers' letter in part follows:

"The Spanish captain of the Cristobal Colon came to this ship bearing a flag of truce and told the admiral that all our men were alive, but without clothes. We sent them clothes, provisions and money. He said that our men fought like demons and killed many of their men; that the Spanish admiral said he never saw such bravery and kissed every one of them on the forehead."

"By the way, when the Merrimac was going into the harbor to its doom a big flag, with 'Maine' printed on it, was on the foremast. The poor Spaniards must have felt sore to see that we never forget."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Europe Cannot Limit the War to America.

The St. James Gazette recently, commenting upon the prospect of American forces attacking the Spanish coast, said: "The reception of the news evidences a change in public opinion which, at the commencement of the war, thought Europe should notify the United States that the war must be confined to American waters. It is now recognized that the Americans are fully entitled to make war in their own way, and they are indeed driven to retaliate upon Spain in this manner, owing to the tactics which Spain has chosen to pursue."

Some Pointed Questions

Does your urine contain any sediment? Is the lower part of your back sore, weak and lame? Does your urine have a whitish, milky color? Is there a smarting or scalding sensation in passing it? Does it pain you to hold it? Do you desire to urinate often, especially at night?

If you have any of these symptoms, your kidneys are diseased and your life is in danger. More people die of such disorders than are killed in wars.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is direct and sure cure. It goes straight to the seat of diseases in the Kidneys, Bladder and Blood. It cleans out and drives from the system all the impurities that cause pain in the back, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Urinary Troubles, and diseases of the Stomach and Liver. It acts at once. There is no long waiting to see if it will help.

"For years I suffered with my Kidneys," writes Thomas Quackenbush, of Pittsfield, Mass. "The pain in my back was so severe at times that I was obliged to keep to my bed. I suffered awfully when passing water, which was often discolored with blood. I tried almost everything in the shape of medicine, but nothing seemed to help me. One day I got a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and used it but a little while when it braced me right up. My back became all right, no pain at all; my water cleared up and passed from me without pain, and I grew better in every way. I consider it a great medicine, as it has done wonders for me. My wife uses it for female complaint, and thinks it's the finest medicine in the world."

Sample Bottle Free.

Every man and woman who reads this paper and is in need of medicine, is invited to send full postoffice address for a free trial bottle of **Favorite Remedy** to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Roadout, N. Y. Our offer is genuine, and the fact that it appears in this paper is a guarantee that the trial bottle will be sent prepaid. Don't delay in writing, and mention this paper. A large bottle costs \$1.00 at all drug stores.



INVESTIGATOR. Doctor, what do you think of this as a testimonial for a dyspepsia cure? I am a pressman living in East New York and work in New York City. For many years I have been troubled with bleeding piles which always bothered me. Though I tried a great many remedies I decided long ago that there was no medicine which could cure them and had determined that I must go on and bear it. Without any thought about Ripans Tablets other than a medicine for disordered stomach I took a half dozen and noticed a decided improvement in my condition. I kept on taking them regularly for a few weeks and my piles disappeared absolutely. It is weeks now since I took my last dose and I feel better in every way for my experience with them. Ripans Tablets are the only medicine I have taken in a year.

DOCTOR. In a case of bleeding piles, aggravated by constipation, the Ripans Tablets would in frequent cases give marked relief and in many cases apparently effect a cure. The Tablets did not cure the piles but they cured the constipation and then the piles disappeared. There is nothing wonderful or even unusual about it.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper wrapper (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores. Ask five cents. This low-priced wrapper is intended for the poor and the unemployed. The dozen wrapper of the Ripans Tablets is a single wrapper (see wrapper) will be sent for five cents.



Sexine Pills

When in doubt what to use for Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Atrophy, Varicose and other weaknesses, from any cause, use Sexine Pills. Drains checked and full vigor quickly restored. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Sold by Wm. M. Irvine, old postoffice corner Lima, Ohio.

HOW TO CURE AND HOW TO Prevent Disease.

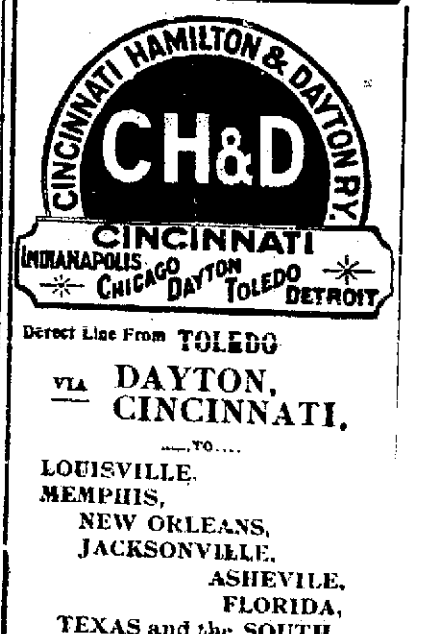
Sick Headache, Nervous Headache and Backache, Catarrh and Constipation NO MORE.

Dr. Burnham's SAN-JAK

has proven itself an excellent tonic to the circulation of blood from the venous porta and the hepatic artery to the liver. The venous porta supplies the liver with blood from which bile is deflected and the hepatic artery supplies the liver with the nutrition of the liver. SAN-JAK is an important factor in the treatment of all disorders originating from the liver. Whenever and in effect the functions of the liver become normal, the liver resumes its normal function of glycogen, urea, sugar and bile; healthy peristaltic action of the intestines; removal of liver troubles and chronic constipation. Herein lies the advantage of an hepatic tonic as SAN-JAK over cathartics, which create a congested condition of the portal circulation, a condition very undesirable in the efforts to restore the functions of the liver and bowels.

SAN-JAK is sold on guarantee to refund money by S. SANFORD, Druggist, Lima, O.

SAN-JAK MEDICINE CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.



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HAYE YOU A SON, BROTHER.

It is hard to love in the Army or Navy. But when you are a son, brother, or sister, you can love them all. It is a pity that the world is so full of enemies. It is a pity that the world is so full of enemies. It is a pity that the world is so full of enemies.

ON A DREARY WATCH

BUCKADERS EAGER TO REPLY TO HAVANA'S WILD SHOTS.

Spain's Projectiles Fall Provokingly in the Waters Around the Warships—An Accident to the Terror Promised Once to Cause an Engagement.

These are dreary days for the men on the blockade. To stand unceasingly up and down almost under the guns of the enemy, to have the shells of Santa Clara and Morro fall the water about them at times and not be allowed to reply, to have all ports closed and the seas drive them to the wardroom or the berth deck where the mercury crawls up to 90 or 100, to endure all this while their comrades are having stirring times around Santiago, tries the heart of our sailor men. They call their monotonous beat "the cinder path." Up and down, day and night, with a steaming sun overhead or seas washing over decks; no ice, no fresh food, full coal bunkers between them and the supply stores at Key West—what wonder if they grow a little at times?

They are surrounded by dangers, too, for the Spaniards at the guns of Havana do not recognize the blockade as "peaceful" and have no opportunity to send steel protests whistling out to sea. Thanks to their bad marksmanship, these protests have thus far proved harmless. But 12 inch shells have fallen close enough to our ships to make the men wary.

Sometimes they have narrow shaves. Just the other night, while a heavy wind was blowing inshore, one of the Terror's engines broke down. It would have been a trifling matter at any other time or place, but in the range of Spanish batteries it was serious. The monitor was about five miles offshore and had but one engine with which to fight her way against the strong wind that threatened to carry her right under the guns of Havana. The men were called to quarters, and had their disabled ship drifted inshore they would have given good account of themselves. The Spaniards at San Juan know a few things about the Terror's 10 inch guns. They know, too, what a small and dangerous target the squat little monitor makes, and their Havana batteries would have learned the same lesson, but the one engine won the battle with the wind and sea and carried the ship to safety at a speed of one knot an hour.

Just a few nights before this the former lightness tender Mangrove, now a man-of-war, with the usual daring of the vessels of the mosquito fleet, ran within 1½ miles of the batteries. Morro's searchlight found her, and exposed as she was by the light, she made a fine mark for the Spanish gunners. The Terror, lying a little farther out at sea, realized the vessel's peril and ran right for the broad band of light. The Spaniards on Morro saw the larger vessel and turned their attention to her. The Mangrove was released and slipped away into the darkness. She ran inshore so close that the men on Morro could not sufficiently depress their searchlight to make it bear on her and scudded up the coast. Having released her little comrade the monitor put out to sea.

Vigilance day and night is the watchword on the blockade. The vessels have to hold an unceasing watch for the enemy's ships, and at night, when all lights are ordered, must keep a sharp eye out for each other. The strain has told on some of the men. It must have told severely on one of the crew of the Machias, else she would never have brought into port the other day a weird tale of "a stranger on board."

The gambol was drifting about off Havana one night recently. It was starlight, a few black clouds were scudding along overhead, and the vessel was huddled around in a rough sea. One of the gun watch, a sailor with a reputation for veracity and common sense, approached the officer of the watch and said:

"Sir, there's a stranger on board."

"What do you mean?" cried the ensign.

"A stranger aboard, sir," said the sailor. "I saw him just a minute ago standing at the engine room hatch looking down."

The officer became interested.

"What did he look like?" he asked.

"He was a tall man with a long white beard, very stoop shouldered," was the sailor's reply. "I thought he might be a Spanish spy."

"Well, why didn't you grab him?" cried the ensign.

"That he should have made the stranger a prisoner had not before occurred to the sailor, and he muttered a few excuses, but stuck to his story. He had seen the white whiskered man plainly."

When the watch was changed, the officer coming on duty was notified to keep a sharp lookout for a strange man with long white whiskers and very stoop shoulders. He forgot to report the matter to his successor. Days have passed since the stranger stood looking down the engine room hatch of the Machias, and he has not again been seen.

—New York Sun.

Tell Your Wife

To take Carter's Cascara Cordial for indigestion, dyspepsia and habitual constipation. It will cure her and tone up her entire system. It makes rich blood and gives a good appetite. Price 25 cents. For sale by Wm. M. Melville and Howard B. Hoyer.

MARINES OF OUR NAVY.

Various Are the Duties Assigned to Them.

HOW THE RECRUITS ARE TRAINED.

Marines Are Sailors and Policemen on Shipboard and Soldiers When They Are Ashore. They Also Serve as Prosecutors at Courts Martial—Present Corps of 2,000 Marines to Be Increased by 1,400 New Recruits.

"Now, mind you, I am not casting any reflections on the Jack Tars, as you landmen call them, but it stands to reason, doesn't it, that a man's a good deal more of a man and has less scare about him when he's got 18 inches of steel armor in front of him than when there's nothing between him and eternity but an army blouse and a blue flannel shirt? That's one difference between a man-of-war's man and a marine," said a corporal of Company C, First battalion, United States marines, "but you've got to consider, too, that it ain't all the time that a sailor lad can get behind the steel, and like us he doesn't always want to."

"If you want to know what a marine is, I'll tell you this. First, he's got to be a good man all over and to know that when he gets an order it's for him to carry it out, even if it's to make a corpse of himself without getting a chance to shoot back. He is a sailor and a policeman, too, and when he is ashore he is both of those and a soldier in the bargain." As far as the duties of the two are concerned, the marine's comparative estimate is correct, but on other lines it is a mooted question today whether or not the marine should be deprived of at least one of his duties. The Jack Tar and the naval officer of the line have for half a century considered him the fifth wheel of the coach.

In no other branch of the United States service is there any man who must, in order to be of any use at all, know how to do well so many different things. Beginning with being "a good man all over," the marine recruit, if he happens to have seen no sort of military service before, must begin by learning the drills and manual of arms. He becomes first an infantryman, expert in every evolution possible to a body of men on foot, for he has to leave the ship when there is work to be done ashore, and he must be able to move with precision under the most galling fire, and do it in the shortest possible space of time. The ax, the shovel and pick, which he may look upon with scorn when his blue and scarlet uniform is yet new, become implements of warfare in his hands, and that he may fight long and well he is taught to delve and heap until a breastwork is built.

Even then his duties do not end, and the recruit grumbles often and wishes he was free when he is ordered to get into the dragging straps of a light artillery piece, light only in name, and haul it at full tilt down into the ditch that he has dug and up on the other side to the crown of the entrenchment. No one else comes up to load, aim and fire for him, because he attacks with the fleet and makes way for the army. He is taught in his drill all that a field artilleryman knows, and no one who wears the blue can rank a bowitzer around more skillfully than a marine, nor is there one any prouder of it than he is. He knows how far his gun can carry, he knows what shot will bite the deepest, and the louder his gun barks the happier he is.

When he has learned all this, but is still in barracks, he congratulates himself that he is a marine full fledged, but he has yet to climb the ship's side and learn that besides being able to behave himself he must teach the Jack Tar to be good as well, but not by moral suasion. When the salt air gets into his nostrils and he finds that standing guard at a gangway or amidships under a canvas awning is not such a bad thing after all, he is suddenly directed to strip and go below to obey orders. Down he goes to a coal bunker, if the ship happens to be coaling in a hurry, and takes four noons or so at passing coal.

That night he may be put on watch at the captain's cabin, or if any of the tars happen to have a shore leave and come aboard at midnight a bit the worse for bad whiskey he must arrest them by force of arms and stand guard over them until morning. The interim he spends in telling Jack how improper it is for a humble sailor to be bad. This is also his moral lesson, by which he not only learns the consequences of evil doing, but eventually becomes skilled in administering to the moral needs of his rival sailor man.

He appreciates the dignity of the place of prosecutor, which falls to him at the next morning's court martial. What he hears then may not be the best for the ears of moral teachers, but a new swear word or two learned now and then that will enrich his vocabulary when his knapsack straps bite or his feet blister on parade is but a matter of education, and he does not mind. He is the vindicator of the law, and when he chances to err it will be no Jack Tar who will lock him up, but a fellow marine, who has perhaps himself been intoxicated and knows the art of making a rifle butt soft. The prisoner remembers, learns the trick and pays the debt when the chance comes his way. Another week afloat finds him on guard at every post in the ship. He knows every compartment and gangway, has watched the magazines, carried messages to the officers, saluted the admiral and by way of training has even worked in the stoke hole, but in spite of this seemingly endless list of duties the end is still far away.

When the ship goes out for target practice, he finds it out, and with a sailor over him—perhaps one over whom he has stood guard more than once—he learns to handle and supply

ammunition to the lifts in the magazines and to work the lifts themselves. He has already been instructed in the working of the guns, from the heavy turret guns to the 6 pounders, and then comes the practice with them which renders him capable of taking Jack's place and doing the work that he does just as well.

He has heard the traditions and legends of his kind and has looked with no little dread at the fighting tops, where he knows that he will have to go sooner or later. He does not have to cling to a ratline, one minute almost in the sea and the next at the very top of the heavens, but he gets very dizzy when for the first time he feels the ship sinking away from under him as he looks down; but he learns that, too, and can make the little guns in the fighting top talk as loud as the best of the Jackies.

When he has learned to come down to deck again at a dignified pace and to land safely upon his feet, his education is practically completed, and it has taken him six months to get it. He considers the practice at sharpshooting with his Lee rifle fun. Topplump one of the steel covered leaden bullets which his rifle carries into an object of the size of a man at the distance of 2,000 yards he does not consider a great feat, and when he learns that upon contact the steel jacket of the bullet will splinter and tear a man's limb off he is ready to tackle anything, from an elephant down, at any range.

The marine is the great store from which the commander of a battleship can draw in time of need and never fail to find a man who can do his duty. His officers, graduates of the Naval academy, can take the bridge, though wearing the titles and straps of army officers, when the need comes, and upon seniority alone depends the honors, for each man in the marine line is a soldier and sailor too.

The private of marines need not spend his peace days in barracks idly. A school is provided for him where, if he chooses, he may conquer fractions and cube root and in time, after his studies have raised him to the grade of sergeant major in the ranks, should there chance to come a war, the line is open to him. Once a lieutenant it need not be a lifetime before he can become a colonel, and rank with a brigadier general of the army. Once his ivory lifted officer's sword and gold lace are worn he has the entrée to any officer's mess and a place that no man but one of his own line can take.

The fabled anchor running through a hemisphere traced with the outlines of the two American continents which adorns the front of his fatigue cap tells that he is at home both on sea and on land. It was the question whether any man but a sailor should be placed in authority over a sailor that made the marine's place an uncertain one for many years, but for the present it seems to be settled. The naval commanders shouted for them when the present was opened, and in order that their needs may be filled the present corps of 2,000 marines will be increased by 1,400 new recruits.

The marine was at the very beginning of his existence the man who was transported in advance of an army in the warships when they were propelled by oarsmen and not sails to fight when land was reached. The marine in time of battle on the sea has a place in every part of the vessel, from the stoke hole to the fighting tops. Where a man drops out, should there not be a sailor to step in, he fills the gap. From the tops with his rifle he takes the deck of the enemy's ship, or when a land fortification has been silenced to him falls the honor of making the first land attack and raising the stars and stripes, as a color sergeant from the Panther did on Cuban soil a few days ago.—New York Sun.

Mothers, Do You Know

That paregoric and many so-called soothing syrups and most remedies for children contain opium in some of its forms, and that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotics? If not, then remember these are facts, and avoid them as you value your child's life. Carter's Cascara Cordial is a purely vegetable article, carefully prepared, and will relieve your child of that sour stomach, which induces diarrhea, relieve constipation and bring natural and healthy sleep, such as nature intended. Get a bottle from your druggist and you will be delighted by the results. Price, 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Wm. M. Melville and Howard B. Hoyer.

The Philippines Near at Hand.

A man can go from San Francisco to the Philippines in two weeks, surrounded by all comforts and many luxuries, including ice. A man that set out from New York to go to Omaha in 1898 would have been extremely fortunate if he had arrived there in a year's time wearing his scalp. St. Louis was much farther away in those days than the Philippines are now. When the Pacific is bridged by Hawaii and the Caroline islands, the ferry to Manila will be neither tedious nor difficult in any sense. Time and the inventive genius of man have changed the question of contiguity. Cables and fast steamships make any frozen sea bounded territory contiguous in point of time and accessibility.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. M. Melville*

Dr. P. H. Brooks

will return to Lima and to the practice of his profession here on the 9th of June. His friends and former patients will welcome him back home. dwt

SELECTIONS

HERMIT AND HORSE.

An Illinois Character Patterns Himself to a Plow and Turns Up the Soil.

Congressman Robert K. Hitt, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs and who represents the ninth Illinois district, occasionally receives a letter from a queer old constituent who resides on an island in the Mississippi river. The land is in Illinois, though it is cut off from the mainland by a slough which the swift current has cut through the soil of Jo Daviess county.

This old man, now in his seventy-third year, has resided on the island 27 years. He is a hermit of the most eccentric character, living entirely alone and away from sight or sound of any other human being. He is completely isolated, his rude hut being hidden in a network of willow brush and wild grapevines. His hut cannot be reached without the aid of a boat and a guide, who must find his way through a maze of sloughs which wind around in a thousand acres of lowlands. The old man is disturbed only by high water which has three times invaded his abode and washed him off the island. He would like to have Mr. Hitt induce Uncle Sam to build a dam across the lowland to protect his little farm on the island.

The old man is named Gottlieb Leitsof. He was born in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 73 years ago. He comes from a family of warriors. Two of his sons distinguished themselves in the war with Austria in 1866 and again in the Franco-Prussian conflict in 1870. He says he has written his congressman that if any help is needed to whip the dons he will emerge from his home in the brush and take a willing hand.

Leitsof cooks, eats and sleeps in a little room ten feet square. It is a part of a hut which he built with his own hands. He has a flock of chickens, a cow and two cats. He farms the land without the aid of man or beast. He has constructed a queer plow after his own odd ideas. It is made from the forked branch of a tree. The forks serve as handles and thills. The odd feature about the contrivance is that the share points backward.

The aged Prussian harnesses his own body and bitches himself to this plow. His harness fits over his back and around his waist. He couples on to the share by means of a wire reaching from his harness. Then he stands between the thills, which he takes hold of with his hands. He walks backward like a horse in its breeching. The share takes hold in the soft soil and plows a furrow four inches deep. This is all that is necessary in such rich land.

In this manner he has broken up many acres. He raises enough stuff to support him and keep his stock. His taxes are always promptly paid. In his old age he performs all kinds of hard work without experiencing any deleterious results. He takes a turn at hawking and fishing, is a good shot and a lucky angler.—Philadelphia Press.

A Trick of the Trade.

"I wove in a mill down east during the civil war, and on each government blanket we turned out there was a not profit of \$1. How well I remember the busy and amusing scenes of the weighing of the blankets. The contract required each to pull 3½ pounds, but that truly was an extra heavy one that pulled 3 pounds. Near by, however, would stand our ingenious proprietor, a cord in his hand, connecting above the scales, and on the weigher's announcement of the blanket's weight—2 pounds or so—the cord would be jerked, and sprays of water fine as a needle's point would descend until the required contract weight was registered. Then on top of the first one another blanket would be laid. 'Six pounds,' the weigher would yell out as the combined weight of the two. 'Turn on the hose,' our proprietor would say, with a loud laugh. 'Seven!' the weigher would bawl in a minute, and on would go a third blanket for like treatment. In manufacturing, as in science, the speaker concluded, 'there are still vast fields for research. And I believe the time will come, though I may not live to see it, when out of dirt and water alone a presentable piece of goods will be made.'—Philadelphia Record.

Torpedoes in the War of 1812.

I have in my possession an old book of the bound copies of a weekly sheet published during the war of 1812 and called The War. While reading it over I found the following description of the defenses of New York at that time. It may interest your readers:

"Defense of New York.—A line of torpedoes, intended, if necessary, to stretch across the Narrows, are completed and can at 12 hours' notice be placed to blow up most, if not all, vessels attempting to pass Forts Richmond and Hudson. The forts on each side of the Narrows mount upward of 100 heavy cannon, with the necessary apparatus for heating shot. These, together with the numerous other forts in the harbor, it is supposed, will render this city perfectly safe from any attempt of the enemy."

This account is found printed under the issue of Thursday morning, July 27, 1813.—Boston Transcript.

Greatest Electric Light.

Fort Monroe will soon possess the greatest electric searchlight in the world. It will guard the entrance to the Chesapeake and has a beam of light nine feet in diameter. The light is so blinding that it cannot be looked on at short range, and it even hurts the eyes when they are closed. It will illuminate an object 100 miles off and can be seen on the clouds at even a greater distance.—Boston Globe.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

London fashion says that women will wear small hats turned up at the left side with high trimming this summer.

A popular trimming for cloth gowns is white fabric covered with applique lace. This is used for vests, revers and panels.

Summer fabrics will be trimmed largely with lace, and some skirts-waists will have many jabots and full bouffes.

For summer wear capes will be much worn. For trimming plaited mousseline de soie, black lace and gauze ribbon will be in great favor.

Cycling skirts will be worn longer than they have been hitherto, eight or ten inches from the ground being about the general rule in the costumes now being made.

A tailor made cape should have no flouncing, but looks exceedingly well when trimmed with raw edged strips. These should show four rows of stitching and follow the shape of the garment.

The old grenadines with silk stripes of purple, green, blue and burnt orange are in favor this year. They are being made up with ruffles of black net, edged with satin ribbons the color of the stripe.

A white Japanese weave of pongee silk which is washable is in favor for light spring costumes. Trimmed with rows of narrow ribbon velvet, small white pearl buttons and cream lace, the effect is lovely.

A beautiful spring gown noted in one of the stores is a biscuit colored silk, the skirt being trimmed to the waistband with narrow ruffles and bound with apple green silk. The waist has a tight fitting lace front over apple green and is fastened at the side with small green bows.—New York Tribune.

APHORISMS.

Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle.

What has been done can be done again.—Disraeli.

No one can disgrace us but ourselves.—J. G. Holland.

Our only greatness is that we aspire.—Jean Ingelow.

Conduct is three-fourths of life.—Matthew Arnold.

Self respect is the cornerstone of all virtue.—John Herschel.

Success in most things is in knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montaigne.

Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.—Bulwer.

I find nothing so singular in life as this, that everything opposing appears to lose its substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne.

Character is power: it makes friends, creates friends, draws patronage and support and opens a sure and easy way to wealth, honor and happiness.—J. Hayes.

There is a limit to the work that can be got out of a human body or a human brain, and he is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

When you get into a tight place and everything goes against you, till it seems as if you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the place and time that the tide'll turn.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

STAGE GLINTS.

"The Adventures of Lady Ursula" is soon to be brought out in London.

The grand old tenor, Sims Reeves, approaches 80 years, and he is still singing and teaching.

Elita Proctor Otis has bought a new play by A. H. Chamberlain (from the French) entitled "Strategy."

Miss Ada Rehan has been elected a permanent governor of the Shakespeare Memorial theater at Stratford-on-Avon.

There is some talk of the appearance in London during the approaching summer of M. Coquelin in his latest success, "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Mrs. Leslie Carter evidently expects to make a long stay in London. In conjunction with her mother, Mrs. Catherine Dudley, she has taken a house at Kensington, S. W., for the London season.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will revisit America next season, under management of Daniel Frohman, presenting their new play, "Not Wisely, but Too Well," which has succeeded in the British provinces.

Jefferson De Angelis will probably go to Europe next season, taking "The Wedding Day," "The Little Trooper," "Madeleine" and another play. Miss Della Fox may join his company and assist in the invasion of London.

Mrs. Potter has purchased a drama by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, based upon incidents in the career of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. The play may soon be seen in London, with Mrs. Potter as Mrs. O'Shea and Kyrie Bellew as Parnell.

IRONICAL IFS.

If a man fails once, he begins to believe in luck.

If you would make a self made man angry, ignore him.

If Adam had been wide awake, he wouldn't have lost that rib.

If opportunities were females, men would embrace more of them.

If the moon could only talk, what interesting disclosures it might make!

If a rich man tells you that the greatest happiness is to be found in poverty, remind him of what David said in his haste.—Chicago News.

BABY'S AWFUL HUMOR

My baby sister had a rash, causing her intense suffering. We had doctors, and tried everything, without a cure. It would scab over, crack open, a watery matter would ooze out, and the scab fall off. We procured a box of CUTICURA (ointment), a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she was entirely cured without a scar being left.

Miss LILLIE CHASE, Bristol, VT.

READY CURE TREATMENT—Warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle scrubbing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and mild use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. Send throughout the world. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Props., Boston. How to Cure Every Humor, See.



THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

Is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant tinge. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

\$50 reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladder and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by a physician, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A scientific discovery for shattered nerves and thin impoverished blood. Prepared in yellow tablets; each box of 24 tablets, or mailed on receipt of price by Hays-McCarty Co., Manufacturers of the famous Lightning Hot Drops, Springfield, Ohio. Write for testimonials.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pilgrimage. Bleeding and itching. Piles. It absorbs the tumors, always the itching at once, acts as a purgative, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pilgrimage. It is prepared for the relief of the most distressing cases of hemorrhoids. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. Sold by H. N. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets, Lima, Ohio.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Washington, D. C., July 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the National Educational Association meeting. Good to return July 15th, with privilege to extend return limit until August 31st.

To Chicago, Ill., July 12th and 13th, for Young People's Christian Union, Universalist Church. Good returning July 21st, with privilege to extend until August 10th.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply for nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Washington, D. C., July 3rd and 6th, National Educational Association convention. One fare plus \$2.

Chicago, Ill., July 12th and 13th, Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church. One fare for round trip.

SUMMER IN COLORADO.

Special Tourist Tickets via Pennsylvania Lines

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado to-day is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the Centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate Tourist Tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the reach of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., Cleveland, Ohio.

His First Serious Engagement.

"I think I know now," said the soldier who was making a determined effort to masticate his first ration of army beef, "what people mean when they talk about the snows of war."—Chicago Tribune.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. M. Melville*

VICTORY

Of Our Uncle Sam

Made the Fourth Doubly
Glorious in Lima.

Bells and Whistles Sound

And Citizens Toss Their Hats and
Parade the Streets

When the Times-Democrat Confirms the
Reported Destruction of the
Spanish Fleet Under
Admiral Cervera.

Never was an anniversary of Independence Day celebrated in Lima with greater earnestness and joy than was to-day, the 122nd anniversary, when the report of the destruction of the Spanish armada under command of admiral Cervera by the United States fleet under command of admiral Sampson was confirmed by the TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Early this morning when the report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet reached the city the members of the department, who were overwhelmed with patriotism, appealed to mayor Probert for permission to ring the fire bells and make the celebration a double one—Independence Day and Sampson Day. The mayor promptly granted the permission, telling the fire luddies that they could turn the bells loose provided the TIMES-DEMOCRAT confirmed the report. As a result of the heavy storm which occurred last evening, telegraph wires were down, and consequently it was 11 o'clock before the report could be confirmed from every source. The department, water works station and railroad officials were then notified by the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, and shortly after 1 o'clock the tower bells at the central and south side fire department stations began ringing forth the glorious news. The locomotive whistles in the railroad yards and the whistle at the water works station joined in when the signal was given, and the citizens turned out en masse to ascertain the cause of the soul-stirring din, to which the cannon, torpedoes and firecrackers of the hundreds of celebrators added greatly. Bulletins were posted in front of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT office and in various other portions of the city announcing the welcome facts concerning the second great naval victory won by Uncle Sam since the war with Spain began. Great crowds of excited and joyful citizens surged about the bulletins, and as the news was read aloud by those who could get near enough to read it, a storm of joy and patriotism arose and soon swept over the entire city. W. K. Boone, J. D. S. Neely, James Harley and M. B. Sperton secured a large American flag and headed a street parade in which many joined, cheering and waving hats, flags and handkerchiefs. A drum corps soon turned out, and, at the hour of going to press, the celebration is increasing in vigor and citizens are clamoring for copies of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT. May the next news be of the surrender to the American army of the city of Santiago without the loss of the life of another brave American.

TRAVELERS.

Who They Are and Whither They
Are Bound.

Families Abroad and Strangers Within
Our City.

Prof. Owens, of Ada, is in the city.
Andy T. Dietz, of Cincinnati, is in the city.
Henry Sealts is spending the day at Detroit.
Arthur Bryan is visiting friends in Delphos.
Dr. McIndoe is spending the day in Cleveland.
J. E. Dixon, of Leipsic, was in the city to-day.
J. H. Orchard left last night for Washington.
D. C. Richmond, Jr., of Toledo, O., is in the city.
F. J. Mersman, of Ottawa, was in the city to-day.
Charles Mooney left yesterday for a trip to St. Louis.
Mrs. Alex. Frankel is visiting relatives at Philadelphia.
H. A. Hawk, of Melrose, O., is the guest of friends here.
Dr. Van Note left Saturday for a trip up the St. Lawrence.
Misses Lizzie and Anna Dismar, of east Market street, left to-day to attend the teachers' association meeting at Washington. From there they will

visit Richmond, Va., Hampton Roads and many other places of note.

Charles Atkins and wife are visiting friends in the Queen City.

John Klatt is enjoying the day with friends in Redkey, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ramsey are the guests of friends in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tracy left this morning for Washington, D. C.

M. Dore and wife, of north West street, went to Troy this morning.

Cal McCullough came down from Wood county to spend the Fourth.

E. C. and W. S. Finley are at home from Hamilton, O., for a short visit.

W. D. Gallagher has returned home from Toledo, much improved in health.

Brice Kearsley, of Columbus, was the guest yesterday of Geo. W. Snyder.

Miss Dacie Gillespie, of Columbus Grove, is the guest of friends in the city.

Frank Bush and family, of east Elm street, are visiting friends in St. Marys.

M. J. Rydman, of Toledo, was the guest of Lima friends yesterday and to-day.

Miss Martha Long, of Toledo, is the guest of Miss Gail Bates, of south West street.

George Marth, of Van Wert, is visiting with his family on north Elizabeth street.

Mrs. Park Rouzer and Mrs. Will Diehl visited friends in Columbus Grove, to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare Tolan, of Bluffton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harman.

Miss Lizzie Taubken, of Botkins, is visiting the Misses Taubken, of north Elizabeth street.

Misses Bessie and Alice Morris are attending the Cook county normal school at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Miller, of east Elm street, went to Celina this morning to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mott, of east Kibby street, left this morning on a visit in Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Kemper, of Cincinnati, is visiting his son, Lew Kemper, and family, of north Jackson street.

Scott McGinnis left Saturday night for Chickamauga Park, to visit the members of company C.

Lester Brookhart spent to-day in Defiance, the guest of a prominent young lady of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Malott left yesterday morning to spend two weeks with friends at Sandusky.

Bert Halliday, of Harman's store, went to Cincinnati Saturday night to spend Sunday and the Fourth.

Miss Julia McGrievy, of east Wayne street, left this morning for a visit in Ft. Wayne and Wabash, Ind.

Mrs. Alice Miller, of Gallion, is the guest of her brother, Owen Kane, and family, of south Central avenue.

George Keil, Hugo Seligman, Sam Michael and Chas. Keil are seeing the sights of Columbus Grove to-day.

Mr. J. W. Witwer, of Pittsburg, spent the 4th with his wife at the home of her father, Mr. J. K. Shafer.

Mrs. W. C. Black, of south West street, returned home this morning after a week's visit in Oakwood, Ohio.

Miss Ednah Roebuck, after spending a few weeks with relatives in this city, has returned to her home in Delphos.

The Hickey brothers, of Leipsic, who are well known in this city, left recently to join the soldiers at Chattanooga.

Frank Thedieck, who is employed in a wholesale dry goods house in Cincinnati, is visiting with his family in this city.

Mrs. Wm. Welsh and daughter, Corine, and Miss Ella Throckmorton,

Continued on Fifth Page.

CAUGHT ON THE STREET.

Brief Items of Interest Concerning Current Events.

The fourteen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Miller, of Linden street, is critically ill with summer complaint.

The entertainment that was announced for to-morrow evening in Wheeler hall, under the auspices of the A. O. U. E., has been postponed on account of the excitement attending the 4th.

Last Saturday evening a number of the C. H. & D. shopmen and neighbors met at the home of George Klein and raised a handsome hickory flag pole. It is sixty feet high, straight as an arrow, and is a beauty. When the pole was firmly set in the ground Mr. Klein's little girl pulled the rope that elevated a beautiful flag to the top of it. Cigars and refreshments were served and a pleasant evening enjoyed by all.

Notice.

Persons indebted to the estate of Henry J. Lawlor will please call upon Mrs. H. J. Lawlor, at her residence, No. 622 north Main street, and settle the indebtedness. All accounts that have not been adjusted will be placed in an attorney's hands on September 1st.

A. E. MANNING,
Administrator of the estate of H. J. Lawlor.

DAYS

In Camp Thomas

For the Lima Lads Are Now
Very Few in Number.

Are Ready for Orders

To Start for the Front and Will
Be Happy Then.

The Long-looked for Active Service
Really Begins—Company C Elects
Six New Corporals—Field
Equipment Received.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 30, 1898.

To the Editor of the Times-Democrat.

This letter will likely be the last one written by me in camp Thomas as we are fastly preparing to go to the scene of action. Orders were received Wednesday morning that one company from each battalion pack up ready for heavy marching. The order was simply for practice and to find the capacity of the wagons which will carry the ammunition, rations and 17 pounds of equipment for each man. Co. I, of the 1st battalion, was the unlucky company that had to do the packing for the battalion.

This morning after recall from company drill, we received orders that there would be no battalion drill this morning, for all of the regimental officers were called to Gen. Polan's headquarters, it is supposed for orders to prepare to move on short notice. The boys were glad that they did not have to drill and are in hopes that the officers will be detained all day.

ANOTHER "FAKE" DISPATCH.

The special dispatch that was sent out from Lytle last night stating that the 2d Ohio well was condemned, was false. The barrel into which a hose pipe is placed and connected to the pump for the purpose of filling canteens, has become decayed and when the water was drawn from the barrel into the canteens, small pieces of decayed wood would naturally run into the canteen with the water. The barrel was replaced and everything is lovely again.

The guard line around the camp is very "tight" and has been enlarged from 17 to 25 men, thus taking three more men from each company detail. The recruits are all doing well; have no chance to complain. It was hard at first for them to get used to washing their mess pans and cleaning their quarters, but after sergeant Porter had given them to understand that they must come down to it, they came, and came in a hurry.

THE NEW CORPORALS.

Following is the list of the six new corporals who took the examination, passed and were appointed: George Smith, Chas. Baum, John Breese, Paul Ashton, George Faurot and Bob McPeak.

No one was allowed to leave camp to-day under any consideration. This order makes it look as though something is going to be done, and the boys are sitting around debating as to what the next move will be, and, if it is to move, where it will send us.

As it is near mess call and I am generally first at the table, I will bring this to a pause with "just one more word to say."

FLANK MOVEMENTS.

There is no smallpox scare in camp, so don't be alarmed.

"Spot" doesn't know whether he wants to go to Cuba or not.

"Bill" Johnson snores so loud and so often that he keeps the whole street awake at night.

"Honky Tonk" mess, in charge of King Tonk Standish, shipped a box of relics to Lima Wednesday.

Every man in the Second now has a gun and will be thoroughly equipped by the end of this week.

"Willie" Myers is confined to his quarters, the result of a very hard attack of milk-shake and candy.

Captain Bell went to Chattanooga Wednesday to meet Mrs. Bell and the children, who came down from Lima on that day.

FREEMAN.

KNOCKED DOWN.

Edward Swinson Robbed in the
P., Ft. W. & C. Yards.

Lost a Watch, Which Was Recovered by
Policeman Conway.

About 8:30 o'clock Saturday night a farm hand, who gave his name as Edward Swinson, reported to policeman Conway that he had been knocked down and robbed by a stranger along

the tracks near the P., Ft. W. & C. freight house. He had sustained several wounds on his head and face that appeared to have been inflicted by a coupling pin. He said he had met a stranger on Main street and was asked to have a drink. The stranger started toward the depots with him and then assaulted him. He put up a fight, but was overpowered and robbed of an open-faced silver watch.

Immediately after the hold-up the robber sold the watch at Copeland's second-hand store, where it was recovered by policeman Conway an hour later.

SIDNEY MAN

Instantly Killed While Attempting to
Board a C. H. & D. Train.

J. Anderson, of Sidney, while attempting to board C. H. & D. passenger No. 5 yesterday afternoon, fell under the trucks of the rear coach and was instantly killed. The train was moving when he reached the depot. In attempting to jump onto the rear platform of the rear car he missed the steps and fell beneath the car. The rear wheels severed his body into two parts.

BEAUTIFUL

The Scene Presented at St. Rose
Church Yesterday.

When a Class of 118 Boys and Girls Received First Communion.

The class of 118 boys and girls and four converts who received their first communion at St. Rose church, yesterday morning at the 7 o'clock mass presented an impressive and a pretty sight. The little girls were clad in immaculate white and wore large clusters of flowers. The boys were dressed in brand new suits and also wore beautiful bouquets of white flowers. They were escorted from the school into the church by the uniformed rank Knights of St. John, and at the entrance to the church they were met by the celebrant of the mass, Rev. A. E. Manning, together with the acolytes, who preceded them down the center aisle, where the class occupied seats during the services. The main altar was elaborately decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, and over the chancel rail in front of the altar a large arch of beautiful flowers, evergreen and palms was erected. Here the class knelt during the reception of holy communion. At 8 o'clock in the afternoon the class attended benediction and made a renewal of their baptismal vows, and were received into societies and sodalities of the church. They also took a pledge to abstain from all intoxicants; the pledge is binding until they reach the age of twenty-one years. The day was a happy one for the children and will be ever cherished by them as one of the happiest events of their lives.

Water Works Notice.

The hours for sprinkling are from 6 a. m. to 8 a. m., and from 5 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. No one is permitted to sprinkle lawn or street unless they have a permit from the water works office. A lawn permit does not include street. Anyone sprinkling during other hours, or sprinkling lawn or street without a permit, water will be shut off from those premises.

3-2t. THE WATER WORKS BOARD.

G. E. BLUEM.

GRIEVANCES

Of the Telegraphers

Of the C. H. & D. Have Been
Amicably Adjusted.

The Operators Will Receive Pay for Overtime and Several Will Receive Increase of Salary.

The TIMES-DEMOCRAT several days ago announced that the conference between general manager Waldo and the operators of the road concerning the demand made by the operators for increased salaries would be satisfactorily adjusted to both parties. Saturday the last meeting was held and all differences were adjusted. The men did not secure all that they wished, but as it is they feel pleased over the result.

Yesterday's Enquirer, in referring to the matter, has the following to say:

The conference between the committee representing the telegraphers and general manager Waldo, superintendent of telegraph Orbinson and the division superintendents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, which was commenced last week, was ended yesterday morning.

Everything was settled satisfactorily to the men and the company, and the members of the committee left for their respective headquarters to resume their work.

As stated in yesterday's Enquirer, the men wanted \$45 per month made the minimum wages to be paid on the main line. The company would not, however, agree to make the minimum wages more than \$40 a month, and that was the amount finally settled upon.

The agreement was reached as to pay for overtime under certain conditions, and several other changes regarding rules, etc., were agreed to by the company.

The men in many places will get more pay than they have been receiving, but will not get near the advance they asked for, which, if granted, would have increased the pay rolls about \$95,000 a year.

Under the settlement reached the pay roll will likely be increased anywhere from \$300 to \$400 a month, most certainly not much more than the latter figure.

It was, however, impossible to learn yesterday the gross amount of the increase given the men, but the figures given above are not very far from correct.

NOTES.

Foreman Hubert, of the C. H. & D. shops, is spending the day with friends in Cincinnati.

Ike Wren, the C. H. & D. night baggageman, is laying off. Fred Cook is doing his work.

Fireman J. E. Bogart, of the C. H. & D., is an unusually happy man. It is all on account of his being the father of a ten-pound boy.

Mr. Haskell has been the moving spirit of the Lima Northern and, in fact, not only built the road, but financed the deal. If all of the expectations of the Lima Northern are realized Mr. Haskell will take place among the leading railroad men of the country.—[Blade.]

J. J. Long, flagman of passenger trains on the C. H. & D., was called to Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky., on

June 20th, by the death of his sister, who leaves a husband, three small children, father and mother, five sisters and one brother to mourn her death. Mr. Long will return to Toledo Tuesday evening, and come out on his run, No. 7.

John Hoover, Sr., flagman at the Elizabeth street crossing, who has been off duty for the past nine weeks, on account of injuries he sustained by falling down a flight of stairs at his home, resumed charge of his position again this morning.

The new agent for the D. & L. N. at Dundee, agent J. H. Krause, has been transferred to the office of the roadmaster at Tecumseh and is succeeded here by H. D. Hitchcock. The latter is an experienced railroad agent, being a member of the Hitchcock family of railroaders of Milan; was agent for a term of years at Carleton and for the past few years has been employed at different points on the P. & P. M. road. Mr. Krause was a most efficient agent and enjoyed a popularity among our citizens and patrons of the road.—[Dundee Representative.]

REV. MANNING

Started This Afternoon to Make
His Foreign Tour.

Will Visit Most of the Important Cities
of the Old World.

Rev. A. E. Manning, pastor of St. Rose's church, accompanied by his brother, Rev. Wm. J. Manning, of Youngstown, left this afternoon over the L. E. & W. for Fremont, where they will eat supper with Rev. C. V. Chevrax, and then go to Cleveland for a short visit with their brothers and sisters, then proceed to Youngstown for a short stop, arriving at New York Thursday, where they will be guests at the Astor House until Saturday afternoon, when they will sail on the "Spandam" of the Holland line. They will arrive at Rotterdam in about twelve days from the time of sailing. From there they will go to Cologne and up the Rhine to Mainz, then to Weisbaden, through Italy, France, Switzerland, London and Ireland. Father Manning was besieged by many friends who called yesterday and to-day to say good-bye, and to wish him and his reverend brother a safe and a profitable voyage. During his absence the parish will be in charge of his able assistant, Rev. J. B. Mooney, who will be assisted from time to time by other priests of the diocese.

IN WOODLAWN

The Remains of Miss Minnie Cook Were
Interred Yesterday.

The funeral services of Miss Minnie Cook, who died Thursday night from lung trouble, were held from the residence of the deceased's mother, Mrs. Catherine Cook, on north Union street, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Kohler, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church and were largely attended. Interment was made in Woodlawn cemetery.

Oil Market.

Crude oil	11 1/2
Pennsylvania	12
Burnsville	12
Corning	12
New Castle	12
North Lima	12
South Lima	12
Indiana	12

HOT Weather Bargains After the Great National Holiday. Sale Begins To-morrow on the Following Merchandise.

SOME STYLISH SUITS.

Not many, but they represent the choicest ideas of this season's producing. We want to sell them quick, hence these prices:

Summer Suits for \$4.00.
Summer Suits for \$5.00.
Summer Suits for \$7.50.

THE SEPARATE SKIRT

Again plays a leading part in the summer cast. Made of cool crashes, piques or duck, and priced at cost of materials. Proof:

Crash Skirts for 88c.
Linen Skirts for \$2.50.
Linen Skirts for \$3.00.

WASHABLE WEAVES.

Choice Organdies, the regular ten and twelve and half cent quality and some even better will be put on sale to-morrow at 5c per yard.

DIMITIES

At 12 1-2c per yard that should be sold at 18 and 20c per yard.

WHITE PIQUES.

The wide wale, the correct style for separate Skirts.

WOMEN'S SUMMER VESTS.

Jersey ribbed Vests, full sized Vests, well made Vests, and such Vests as you seldom get the chance to buy at these prices:

Ladies' ribbed Vest, low neck, no sleeves, for 15c.

Ladies' bleached ribbed Vest, low neck, no sleeves, for 25c.

G. E. BLUEM.

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

THE POPULAR DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS AND SUIT HOUSE.